Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 260 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with [illegible] is
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its [illegible]
G. S. RANADE
BOMBAY NO. 8.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaivuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches:
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 2,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods as ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Indore, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 11,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premiums, easy convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. O. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co.,
(Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.)
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first-class [illegible] and unique advantages to the Policy holder.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to [illegible] away by investing the total sum of Rupees six lakhs in the First and Second War Loans.
[illegible] & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rules of [illegible] apply to—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hagman Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Premier Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
A Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Particulars and Terms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
[illegible] Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LARGE IRON SAFE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
One large sunboard [illegible] iron safe by Harichand Manchesram, [illegible] Clubb's locks and keys belonging to the estate of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, CLOTHING LINEN, SADDLERY, UNIFORM, AND METAL FITTINGS, ETC.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the Underwriters, Ex. R. S. S. Rediffusion, Onda.
2 boxes carpets, one box clothing linen, etc., one case saddlery, and one box uniforms, [illegible] slightly damaged.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
7 cases metal furniture such as [illegible] and without arms, cushioned and leathered lined chairs, tables, stools, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured [illegible] etc.:—
On account of the concerned:—
23 bundles of [illegible] machines, one soda machine, [illegible] cating oil, 22 C. I. tapela and [illegible] wicks, etc.
By order of the C. P. Magistrate, unclaimed articles such as 6 bundles silk and cotton bobbins, 2 stripes, brass plates, pieces of brass, [illegible] iron bars, one piece of canvas and [illegible] etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 [illegible] English built rubber tyred mailcoach by Kesterton.
1 handsome rubber tyred ralli cart by Dias.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Cuffe Parade Colaba, (on the sea side) very [illegible] and handsome, specially made and [illegible] furniture by "Devji Canji" and "Roberts", very rich venitian, rainbow colour glassware ordered out from Italy, very handsome nearly new upright cottage piano and [illegible] "Kaps" ordered out from Germany, [illegible] solid silver bowls and flower trays, very handsome velvet lined made to order silver cabinet, unobcanized dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich side board and dumb waiters, drawing room settee and chairs rich carpets, wall and table lamps, corner cabinets, rich vases, parisian figures, wall and table clocks, large writing table, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, one made to order large wardrobe in three pieces (zoonda cupboards), extra large size substantial made cloth and gown presses, single and double meat safes, [illegible] linen baskets, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almyrahs, cane chairs, very rich silk embroidered door [illegible] aluminium utensils, window curtains etc. etc. The property of G. B. Poli Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, one clock by Mitchel and Sons, rich carpets, baba motor gari with hood, old China jars, copper enamelled vases, open carved show case, gas chandeliers, bird show case, brass tray teapoy, cabinet sofas, one large swing, one large safe on stand, Jast fan, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double meat safes, ornamental and fancy bed trays, writing tables, [illegible] book stands, cane and bentwood chairs, verandah benches and easy chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book case, table and hanging lamps, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Moolloo Hurbhuya, Esqr., Solicitor, and others.
Also the property of another gentleman. One 15-20 H.P., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Flanders motor car in good running order.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 23, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1255.

AUCTION SALE OF 342 BALES YARN.
On THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder under instructions from Messrs. Asar Virji Mills Ltd., on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Seth Mofatlal Motarji.
25 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6] Bhaidas Tiwari.
On account and at the risk of Seth Ramji Bhanwandas.
35 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6] Bhaidas Tiwari.
On account and at the risk of Seth Mofatlal Jamnadas.
50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6] Bhaidas Tiwari.
On account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas Vadilal.
100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6] Bhaidas Tiwari.
On account of Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas.
100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6] Bhaidas Tiwari.
50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6] Lakhmidas [illegible]
CASH JAP
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1918.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION

During the last 2 years I have published hundreds of testimonials from delighted patients, Doctors and Officials.
On 15th Oct., I start on a 2 months' tour of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.,
ANOTHER DOCTOR'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
24th July started treatment. Left lung sounding dull and crepitations all over and particularly at upper part and back. Right lung apex and back portion affected Physical signs—Fever 100.3, night sweats, cough, dull pain in both sides, etc., T. B. in sputum.
3rd Aug.—Cough and pains in sides improved along with appetite and restlessness.
10th Aug.—Doing well.
18th Aug. Doing well.
25th Aug.—Change in right lung and in upper part of the left.
1st Sept.—Doing well.
18th Sept.—T. B. in sputum lessened at least by one-fourth the former number.
DISEASE ARRESTED.
Here we have the records of an eminent Indian Doctor.
Patient writes:—
"I am much better and can go about my duties once more which I could not do for months."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.
DEACONESS HOME.
LUCKNOW.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.
MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types and completely Illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND, 4 Volumes. Rs. 3.
MUTADANDA & CO., MADRAS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

LOST.

LOST—A LEATHER HAND BAG (with some clothes, etc.) between Wadhwan to Bombay in Gujrat Mail on 26th instant. If found please write to S. K. BAPTARY, 9, Green Street, Bombay. 2801

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD Rs. 20—A reward of Rs. 20 will be given to the first informant of the present correct address and family history of Mr. ANANTRAO J. VYAS, late agent of the Indian Specie Bank, Nagpur Branch. Apply W. X. c/o The Globe Stores Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 2747

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X." c/o Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2778

WANTED—In January 1919, a Trained ASSISTANT MISTRESS for a Junior Class, Church of England, non-resident. Apply the HEAD MASTER, Bishop's High School, Poona. 2745

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for Bombay and Presidency. Pay Rs. 25 extra commission. Apply sharp LILY BUTTON MFG. CO., Benares City. 2795

WANTED—A GODOWN-KEEPER for Dyes Godown. Security of Rs. 2,000 required. Apply stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2788

WANTED—CLERKS.—Ladies and gentlemen, fair knowledge of correspondence, accounts and general office work. Apply personally to LABH SINGH, 14, Hill Road, Bandra. 2815

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—WANTED M.Sc. as ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Chemistry. Salary Rs. 120—10—150. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2703

WANTED—Gujerathi and Marathi speaking LADIES, who have studied up to the Matriculation on Rs. 30—5—45 per month besides Rs. 6 War Allowance. Apply to Mr. D. G. PADHYA, Secretary, Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 2708

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN as Drill Masters for Municipal schools on Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 75 per month besides Rs. 6 War Allowance. Apply to Mr. D. G. Padhya, Secretary, Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 2709

WANTED—An expert LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's office Must write good English and be a willing worker. European preferred. Salary Rs. 145. Apply Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2811

WANTED—An L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 according to qualifications plus travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per month. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Persons having experience only need apply with testimonials to HYAM S. ISRAEL, State Karbhari, Akalkot. 2786

COMPETENT GRADUATES in medicine and surgery and hospital assistants for charitable dispensaries in Gujarat. No private practice or visit fees allowed. Those desirous of doing public good accepting moderate salaries need only apply, stating age, qualifications experience and salaries expected. Apply to Seth MANILAL MAGANLAL, The Swadeshi Mills Coy., Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Gujarat). 2812

WANTED—An OFFICIAL REPORTER for the 33rd Session of the Indian National Congress, Delhi. The applicant must have a previous experience of reporting accurately Congress proceedings of the past sessions. Please apply to the undersigned with certified copies of testimonials stating terms.—MD. ABDUR RAHMAN, General Secretary, Reception Committee, 33rd Indian National Congress, Delhi. 2766

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2711

SITUATION WANTED

A GENTLEMAN of long experience in managing a large Government Office likely to retire shortly on pension, will be open to engagement on suitable terms. Excellent references. Suitable outdoor work preferred. Write to Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2816

WANTED.

MORTGAGE—Wanted soon LOAN of Rs. 50,000 on mortgage of Bombay property worth Rs. 2,00,000. Apply Box No. 1047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2724

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO LET—"HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point, completely furnished for the cold season. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2772

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Slightly used English Screwing cutting power and foot Lathe can be seen at N D PATEL and Co., 283, Princess Street. 2769

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINE, 20 B. H. P. Hornsby Maker, complete and Grinding mills. Apply. JIVRAJ JINABHAI, Gulalwadi, Kamdar House. 2751

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—Full sized BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, very little used, as good as new, with up-to-date fittings and ball returner Price Rs. 1,400 (unpacked). Apply to Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. 2817

FOR SALE—(1) CHEST WALER HORSE about 16 hands, powerful and showey. Would make an excellent charger. Hunted one season, never sick or sorry. Age 7 years, weight carrier and hardy. Price Rs. 1,500; (2) BAY WALER GELDING, 15 hands, broken to saddle and harness. Very quiet and handsome. Age about 7 years. Price Rs. 1,500; (3) CHEST C. B., broken to saddle very quiet, fast and showey. Age about 6 years, Price Rs. 800; (4) CHEST C. B., very hardy, broken to saddle and harness. Price Rs. 700. All the above horses have been ridden regularly by a lady and are sold as she is proceeding to Europe shortly. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road, Fort. 2818

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent MANAGER and a HEAD CLERK for a local mill in Bombay, those having departmental long experience need apply, stating terms, with testimonials to Box No. 1066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2798

FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.

IN VIEW of the fact that the students have had no time to prepare their studies on account of Influenza epidemic raging all over the country, the Terminal examination will not take place on 8th November, 1918, as previously announced. The college will open regularly for lectures from MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918. The Terminal examination of the First year class only will be taken during the month of December.

R. P. PARANJPYE,
Principal,
Fergusson College, Poona.

Poona City,
27th October, 1918. 2789

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo those days being public holidays (Diwali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2675

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. AND WG. MILLS CO., LD.

TENDERS for sale of cotton and yarn waste, ready, at the above mill situated at Jacob Circle, will be received till MONDAY, the 11th November, 1918, on the printed tender forms of the Company, at the Registered Office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. A deposit of Rs. 200 should accompany the tender. Printed tender forms can be had at the above office.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1918. 2785

NOTICE.

THE name and style of the Cotton Department of T. YUASA & Co., has henceforth been changed to YUASA COTTON TRADING CO., LTD., (Yuasa Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha) and the said Firm being registered in Japan as a Joint-Stock Company, with T. Yuasa, Esq., as its President, we hereby request all our friends and constituents to kindly extend to the newly constituted Firm the co-operation as hitherto, as the said Firm has taken over all business done by T. Yuasa & Co., in its main and branch lines and will continue to do it as hitherto.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.

T. YUASA & Co.

Standard Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2773

NOTICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. P. LINTON, I.S.M.D. (DECEASED).

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the above named Officer should be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 30th November, 1918, after which date no claim will be entertained.

A. J. GAINE,
Lieut., R.I.M.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

R.I.M., Dockyard.
Bombay, 26th October, 1918. 2742

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.

PROGRESSIVE EUROPEAN MERCANTILE FIRM (Private Limited Company), established 20 years, with 3 Indian Offices, requires the services of

(a) Two additional Home-trained European Assistants with Indian experience and thorough knowledge of Metals, Hardware and Engineering supplies Good salaries and Bonus and excellent prospects to suitable men

(b) Also a highly qualified Home-trained European Accountant, with Indian experience, to control Head Office and Branch Accounts. Salary Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000 per month with excellent further prospects to man of proved organising capacity and general business ability.

Applicants for above posts should send fullest particulars in first instance, stating age, education, Home training Eastern experience, salaries drawn, whether single or married, and copies of testimonials and names of one or two personal references to Box No. 1064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2764

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have from this day admitted as PARTNERS in our firm Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS JONES and Mr. ALBERT OSBORNE MARSHALL.

Dated this first day of November, 1918.

DRENNAN & CO.

2802

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, CAWASJEE MANCHERJEE KAPADIA do hereby notify that the business of "Commission Agent" which I am carrying on under the name mentioned above, will henceforth, i.e., from MONDAY the 4th November, 1918, Savant 1975 Kartik Sud 1st, be carried on under the name of CAWASJEE MANCHERJEE KAPADIA & SONS.

(Sd.) CAWASJEE MANCHERJEE KAPADIA.
Champagaly, Bombay.

2810

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of COTTON BROKERS and COMMISSION AGENTS by the name and style of Messrs. VULABHDAS NARANDAS & CO., will be opened at 528 30, Marwadi Bazar from Dhanteras the 1st November, 1918.

With myself I have taken Messrs. JAMNADAS DAYALJI MEHTA, CHHAGANLAL DIPCHAND, ODHAVJI MONJI and CHOONILAL MANEKLAL CHOKSHI as the partners in the firm of Messrs. Vulabhdas Narandas & Co.

NARANDAS PURSOTUM,
Cloth Merchant.
Seth. Mooljee Jaitha Market.

528-30, Marwadi Bazar.
Bombay 1-11-1918.
Dhanteras.
Telephone No. 3221.
Tele. address "Steadfast." 2813

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, NAGAR AVELI.

(PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 22nd November proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), at the Administrator's Office at Silvassa (via Daman Road Station, B. B. & C. I. Ry), a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held for the sale of all the forest products contained in the two valuable and never exploited forests of Caunchum and Jamalpada villages, in accordance with the terms and conditions published in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Official) No. 86 dated 25th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the above-said forests and all available for constructions.

The purchasers will be allowed to reduce to charcoal wood that may wish.

The terms and conditions can also be seen at this Office on every Office-day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Silvassa, dated 30th October, 1918.

(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA,
Forest Administrator.

2800

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HARDA COTTON PRESSING & GINNING CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Harda Cotton Pressing and Ginning Co., Ltd., will be held at COOK'S BUILDING, second Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the offers received for the sale of the Harda and Bir Factories and spare machinery etc., and to sanction the sale thereof.

Bombay, 28th October, 1918.

H. N. SAHER,
Liquidator of the above Company.

2726

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR SORABJI PATEL and Bai PIROJBAI his wife have agreed to sell to our clients Messrs. KARAMCHAND THADARAM and SURATRAM CHELLARAM, the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their offices at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Balaram Street, Chunnabhathi Grant Road, at a private lane off Foras Road in the Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 33, 35 etc. New Nos. 13, 533, 13,535, 13,906, 13,914, 13,909, 12944 and 13,955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131 and 132 and New Survey No. 6984 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Miss H. F. Petit and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Baronet, on or towards the West by a forty feet wide private road, on or towards the North by the properties of Ardeshir Maneckji Mistry and Eruchsha Maneckji Mistry and Pestonji Jamsetji Shroff and on or towards the South by the properties of Ardeshir Maneckji Mistry Eruchsha Maneckji Mistry and Pestonji Jamsetji Shroff which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2678 and Street No. 32 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2787

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR and MANILAL JUGALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to me the undersigned, All persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, exchange, succession, use, trust, possessoin, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and also to me the undersigned at my office at "Katrak Mansion", Harvey Road, Grant Road, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 200-293, New No. 13721, New Survey No. 3/3429, and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West and North by the property of Dada Makba and Ellapa Balaram and on the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 30 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17201, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3/3430, and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West by the land hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the land described in the second schedule hereunder written, on or towards the North by the property of Ellapa Balaram and on or towards the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

THIRDLY—All that narrow piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the land described in the second schedule hereunder written, on or towards the West, South and East by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the vendors.

FOURTHLY—All that triangular piece of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 17209, Old Survey No. New Survey No 5/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North by the land described in the second schedule hereunder written, on or towards the south partly by the property of Ballubai and partly by the property of Dada Makba and on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (the Lessor whereof is the Secretary of State for India in Council) containing by admeasurement five thousand six hundred and twenty-square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16875 and New Survey No. 2/3430 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and on the land described in the first schedule hereinbefore written assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward E. Nos. 7276, 7277 (1), 7277 (2), 7277 (3), 7277 (4), 7277 (5), 7277 (5a), 7277 (6), 7278-7279 and Street Nos. 190, 192, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 194-196-1 and all which premises are situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which leasehold piece of land is bounded on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dada Makba and partly by the property hereinabove secondly described in the first schedule, on or towards the North by the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the South partly by the land fourthly described in the first schedule hereinabove written and beyond that by the property of Ballubai, daughter of Bhoroojee Gaikwar and partly by the property of the said Dada Makba and the land thirdly described in the first schedule hereinbefore written and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1918.

NOWROJI SORABJI BUNSHAH.
Purchaser-in-person.

2807

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DURZI PREMJI PURSHOTAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Tailor, who carried on his business and resided at Falkland Road outside the Fort .....Deceased.

BAI DIWALI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 24th day of October, 1918.

Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARI MUKUNDJI KINY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, HARJIWANDAS GORDHANDAS. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Pension and Tax land being portion of a larger piece of land or oart commonly called Chowda Bhavan together with the trees standing thereon and also together with the right of ownership to half the well and the right to draw and use water of the said well, which land and premises are situate at Mahim, Lady Hardinge Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 462, New No. 4255, Old Survey No. 166 and New Survey No. 153 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Munmohandas Devidas, on or towards the West by other land belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the North by the property of Moosa Mapla and on or towards the South by Lady Hardinge Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 5612 (1) and Street No. 88, Gopi Tank Road.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2821

AMUSEMENTS.

"A picture worthy of the history-making age that produced it."

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE KAISER

"THE BEAST OF BERLIN"

AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT

The bewitching

RUTH ROLAND

In the 6th Drama of

"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"

"IN POVERTY'S POWER"

A series of highly emotional films, dealing with modern problems of life

VERDA PARK
Travel.

INDIAN DANCES
Variety.

PATHE GAZETTE

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS
Comic by Luke.

Coming! Coming!

KIPLING'S

"Naulahka"

The most gorgeous production of the year.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m. Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

"SHE"

vanishes to-morrow. The very last chance to see this terrible veiled Queen that Rider Haggard has immortalised in the English Literature.

"SHE"

who must be obeyed—whose very touch is Death—whose breath is Love—whose gaze is Terror!

An unparalleled mighty 7,000 feet Photoplay that, keeps you spell-bound, as it were, under the hypnotic influence of the Woman who lived for 2,000 years, who bathed in Fire, who ruled like a demon witch, and who at last found her dead lover reincarnated after twenty centuries.

SHE HER AT THE

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

The Universal Screen Magazine in the Programme.

To-day being the great Hindu Dhanteras Holiday there will be a special Extra Prize Matinee Show at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

To-morrow our supremely sublime two-week Serial.

"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!"

Starts at this Picture-Mahal.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Company

in a series of popular London Musical Plays

To-night Friday at 9-30 p.m.

A Musical Tale of the East

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Saturday 2nd November at 9-30

"THE BETTER 'OLE"

Capt. Brainsfather's Humorous Musical War Comedy

Sunday 3rd November at 5-30

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"Mr. MANHATTAN"

Monday 4th Oct. at 9-30

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Tuesday 5th Oct. at 9-30

"THE ARCADIANS"

Wednesday 6th Oct. at 9-30

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

(2ND EDITION)

Thursday 7th Oct. at 9-30

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30

"THEODORE & Co."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

DAILY AT 6-30 P. M.

Frank Keenan

IN

"Loaded Dice"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Home of Celebrities

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

The Great War Play

Seven Days' Leave

The most successful War Drama ever presented in Bombay. Full of exciting incidents and Spy Plots.

Matinee to-morrow at 5 p. m.

The Great Costume Play

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

The late James Welsh's greatest hit.

To-morrow at 9-30 p. m.

Somerset Maugham's Great Canadian Play

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

Monday next at 5 p.m.

DIVALI, BANK HOLIDAY, MATINEE

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

"APPLE OF EDEN"

Booking at Rose & Co.

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

To-day at 6-30 p. m. only

GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL

A 6-reel Metro-Play

"OUTWITTED"

Featuring the well-known stars

EMILY STEVENS, EARLE FOXE

and OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTES

Showing how a poor girl outwits a capitalist who made her marry the son of his enemy to wreak his hatred by misleading him in his business, assuming herself the garb of a prophetess.

Popular Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.

TO-DAY AT 10 P. M. ONLY.

PATHE PRESENTS

Messrs. JOUBE & ROSHER

of the

COMEDIE FRANCAIS

in a 5-Act Play

'The Culpable'

A vivid drama of a FRENCH COURT OF JUSTICE in which a leading

FRENCH BARRISTER

recognises a CRIMINAL whom he is prosecuting as

His OWN Son!!!

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M. ONLY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The advantages derived by using

"PHILIPS" LAMPS

can be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) HIGH EFFICIENCY
(2) HIGH INTRINSIC BRILLIANCY OF FILAMENTS
(3) LONG LIFE
(4) UNIFORMITY & CONSTANCY OF LIGHT
(5) PERFECT LIGHT DISTRIBUTION
ETC., ETC., ETC.

The very fact that "PHILIPS" LAMPS are used by the leading Railways of Bombay proves the superiority of

"PHILIPS" LAMPS

over others.

We have got Reports from the Electrical Engineers of these Railways which will be sent to you post free on application.

Ask for LAMPS branded "PHILIPS" which are sold everywhere.

Telegrams.—"PRECIOUS," BOMBAY. Telephone.—2447.

Sole Agents:—**PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO., 47B, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.**

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-MORROW.

A NEW SERIAL COMMENCES

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

By E. W. HORNUNG, the author of "RAFFLES"

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

Sensational Episodes of
Early Australian Days

"STINGAREE" THE GENTLEMAN BUSH RANGER!

YELLS OF JOY

greet the tremendous scene in the Kaiser—The Beast of Berlin Photo-Drama, when the heroic young Lieutenant smashes the Kaiser on the jaw. You'll scream along with thousands of your fellow citizens to kill

THE KAISER

THE BEAST OF BERLIN

The wonderful photoplay that is now the talk of the town.

Daily at 7, 8-45, & 10-30 at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

NEXT WEEK

Another Marvellous Production

THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS.

Make up your mind to see this evening at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

the delightful Pathe Drama (5,000 feet)

"STRANDED IN ARCADY"

Starring Mrs. Vernon Castle as the Woman who wouldn't understand Man, but who changed her mind.

Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy—"Max: Doctor against his will!" in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Programme changes to-morrow, so look sharp!

The magnificent two-week Serial—

"A Daughter of the Gods!"

Will be presented at this Picture Theatre from to-morrow.

THE

GEAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

AND

DRY-CLEANING

Is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

46, Prince Bldg, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	1,500
,, Imports	Nil
Mid. American Spot Trading value	23.06
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	29.40
New York 11 o'clock (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Jan. 29.03 / Mar. 28.68 / May 28.31
New Orleans 10 o'clock	Jan. 27.98 / Mar. 27.73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.36 + 1
Nov.	21.42—16
Dec.	20.87—25
Jan.	20.[illegible]—25
Feb.	20.[illegible]—21

Prices taken at 9-45 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price:
Oct.	22.35 Unchgd.
Nov.	21.50—14
Dec.	20.86—26
Jan.	20.45—29
Feb.	20.01—32

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price:
Oct.	29.40 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.75
,, ,, Fully Good	19.50
,, ,, Fine	20.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	20.75
,, ,, ,, Fine	21.25
,, Broach Good	22.50
,, ,, Fully Good	22.75
,, ,, Fine	23.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britian	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Oct. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York Jan.	22.34—32
,, ,, March	22.22—30
,, ,, May	22.50—60
Spot Cotton at New York	31.70—70
,, ,, Orleans	30.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	22.26—56
,, ,, March	22.10—47

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	3
Consols 2½%	60
Rupee Paper 3½%	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	74
Government Securities 5%	61
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	28.97

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 28th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	..utilisted.
5% New	£94 Ex. Dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 28th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal ..	£122½
Hard Spelter	..Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers 12/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers 13/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

This morning the nominal quotations were:—Fully Good Broach April-May Rs. 742, Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. Rs. 638 and Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan. Rs. 695. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 734 for Broach, and in ten minutes had declined to Rs. 716 on free offerings and little buying. The drop continued to Rs. 708 and the price then improved to Rs. 715, but again fell to Rs. 709, and advanced to Rs. 725. Further fluctuations followed between Rs. 715 and Rs. 729 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 715/16. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 716, and after more fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been dull with little enquiry and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully good Broach	April-May		718
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		616
Fine Oomras	,,		689

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 31ST OCTOBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Sawgtained Dharwar			765	745	Ready.
M. G. Westerns			745	725	,,
M. G. Coompta			780	765	,,
M. G. Bagalkot			745	725	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		765	765		,,
M. G. Anjar		780	760		,,
M. G. Mundra		790	775		,,
M. G. Limbdi Wadhwan		750	730		,,
Kala Gizzned		725	705		,,
M. G. Athni Miraj			775	755	,,
M. G Broach	735	715			,,

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Oct. 31st:

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	715
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	673
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	,,	612

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 30th October, 1918.

Cotton	3,188 bales.
Wheat	5,506 Owts.
Linseed	14,180 ,,
Rape, &c	2,634 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,133 ,,
Poppyseed	1,543 ,,
Groundnuts	1,203 ,,
Castorseed	3,219 ,,
Rice	4,323 ,,
Myrabollams	3,210 ,,
Cottonseed	2,310 ,,
Mowrasseed	272 ,,
Gram	301 ,,
Jowar	Nil ,,
Maize	301 ,,
Barley	Nil ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 31st—5-30 p.m

	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Forward]		
Wheat April-May	9 12 0	
Linseed May	14 6 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 31st 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p
Davids No. 10	1 4 6
Shapurji No. 10	1 2 6
Simplex No. 10	1 2 3
Edward No. 10	1 2 6
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 31st 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 3/16
Fcs Demand	152
American Dollars	270
Hongkong	223
Shanghai	261
Japan	165
Singapore	186

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 35-6.

MADRAS MILLS LOCK-OUT.

GOVERNMENT'S NON-INTERFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The lock-out at Buckingham and Carnatic mills still continues. Yesterday when a number of men marched to Government House to lay their grievances before the Governor, they were stopped at the gate and the Hon. Mr. Gillman, who happened to be there along with Secretary and Commissioner of Police. Explained to the leaders of the millhands that they should settle their grievances with their employers and there was no use of their waiting at the Government House gate. He advised them to appear before the management of the mills. The crowd then dispersed.

Yesterday evening Mr. Wadia addressing a meeting of millhands near Perambur said that though the management of the mills seemed to have behaved unfairly, he would advise them to obey implicitly the orders of their managers and return to work. As long as war lasted and mills were engaged in war work it would be their duty not to go on strikes.

Early this morning the millhands again assembled in front of the mills, but found the gates closed. The police dispersed the crowds who proceeded to Perambur barracks maidan where a meeting was held. Sixteen delegates were appointed to interview the management and to inform them they were prepared to work from 6 a.m. to 12-30.

EXTENTION OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

The Bombay Government is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st April 1919, the Municipalities of Panvel, Uran and Roha Ashtami shall each consist of twelve councillors, inclusive of the President, of whom eight shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors two may be salaried servants of Government.

D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 193
Credit 3 Msd/s, Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 155
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 351.
D. D on Singapore, Rs. 155.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 94.
3½ per cent Paper, 75½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 81.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady and a fair amount of business was done chiefly in mill shares. The market closed steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,035, Swan 560, Standard 2,445, Simplex 732-8, Shapurji 138-12, Pearls 517-8, Madhodowji 2,235, Kohinoor 1,295, Ind. Malwa 312-8, Finlay 445, Fazalbhoy 720, David 610, Currimbhoy 330, Crescent 221-4, Colaba 1,340, Cen. India 2,470, By. United 865, By. Dyeing 1,290, Katni Ord. 246-4, Tata Ord. 247-8, Tata Defd. 1,210, Katni Defd. 1,250, Alcocks 730, By. Burma 845, By. Tramway 437-8, By. Steam 357-8, Tata Hydro 1,145.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,035, Swan 560, Standard 2,405, Simplex 730, Shapurji 136-4, Pearls 520, Madhowji 2,235, Kohinoor 1,295, Indore Malwa 310, Finlay 445, Fazalbhoy 720, David 610, Currimbhoy 330, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,350, Cen. India 2,470, By. United 862-8, By. Dyeing 1,300, Katni Ord. 245, Katni Defd. 1,250, Alcocks 725, By. Burma 845, By. Tramway 432-8, By. Steam 355.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 31st,

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs. 1,00-0 ..	Rs. 6,75,150-0
Cash Certificates	,, 4,20-8 ..	,, 5,84,295-12
Total Rs.	5,20-8 ..	Rs. 12,59,445-12

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

THE CASE OF "STANDARD" SHARE

A meeting of the Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange was held on Wednesday at 5 p.m. Mr. W. T. Halai, being in the chair. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting viz., to give consideration to the price of the Standard Mill shares which were alleged to have been cornered and were being inflated every day. He remarked that he had no sympathy with either the bulls or bears in the market who by their act had brought down the prices of other valuable scrips like Fazulbhoy's, Simplex, etc. The immediate cause for the step taken by the Brokers' Association was, the Chairman added, that nearly three-fourths of the Standard Mill shares were under the control of certain parties, who, it was reported, had got other purchases of more than double the number of shares for the current month alone. At the time of the last settlement, the Old Stock Exchange had tried to regulate the price but had failed to arrive at any decision. This Association had now come to the conclusion that it was desirable in the interests of the brokers as well as their clients that some regulative action should be taken. He then placed before the meeting a number of resolutions, which were carried unanimously. It was resolved that no November [illegible] transactions in Standards should be [illegible] thereafter beyond the rate of [illegible] all transactions for December should be reported to the [illegible] tee and that no fresh [illegible] December should be [illegible] and the open transactions should be settled within the [illegible] by the meeting, the auction being to the same condition.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AGITATION OVER CLOSING OF TANK AT SHOLAPUR.

COLLECTOR'S STRANGE ATTITUDE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 29.

The Collector is trying his best to remove water from the Sideshwar tank and to close it on grounds of insanitation. The tank belongs to the Sideshwar Temple and has been held sacred and holy from time immemorial by Hindus, especially the Lingayats. The tank is an extensive one and was the old water-supply of Sholapur, being sufficient for 50,000 population. It was in good order till 1913. It adds to the beauty of the town. Disputes regarding the closing of this holy Tank between the Collector and the Shideshwar panch have continued for the last 5 years and the neglect in cleaning it is now an additional ground urged to close it. The Municipality is being forced by the Collector using powers as District Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code if voluntary consent to his wishes is refused. A public meeting of all castes and creeds was held in Malkarjun Temple on the 25 October under the presidentship of Mr. R. M. Shaha, protesting against the action of the Collector and requesting the Municipality not to consent to the Collector's proposals. However, the Municipality next day resolved by 15 against 6 to remove the water from the tank and close the old watercourses of the tank, though they had dissented at the previous meeting of 21st September on the ground of non-interference in religious matters.

The Municipality's resolution has created a great sensation. Strong religious feeling and unrest prevail in the Lingayat community and among Hindus also. Hundreds of people are gathered at the tank determined to prevent the Municipality from pulling down the wall and removing water and are likely to do so if the Municipality will persist. The Shidheshwar Panch tried to compromise the matter with the authorities, but failed. Wires requesting interview with the Commissioner, C. D. and the Bombay Government were sent with great hopes in the sense of justice of Lord Willingdon, our sympathetic Governor. People here expect his policy to follow Lord Hardinge's wise [illegible] on the Cawnpore mosque matter.

THE JAPANESE MUSEUM

(Opp. Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co.) BOMBAY & POONA.

The LEADING House for Silks Silk Hosiery Fine Arts, Curios & Presentation Novelties.

POONA INFLUENZA HOSPITAL.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

At the invitation of the President of the Poona Municipality H. E. the Governor visited at 5 p.m. on Tuesday the special Influenza Hospital at Poona. His Excellency inspected the Allopathic as well as the Ayurvedic wards and was well pleased with the latter. His Excellency was agreeably surprised to see the excellent condition of the patients treated according to the Ayurvedic (indigenous) system.

The following report of the work of the Hospital was read by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Municipality, on the occasion:—

On behalf of the Poona City Municipality, I beg to tender to your Excellency and Lady Willingdon a hearty welcome to these College buildings which have undergone a transformation of mercy, being temporarily converted into a hospital. And with us in this welcome are also those philanthrophic [illegible] and gentlemen who have voluntarily [illegible]d themselves with the Municipality [illegible]use of relieving human distress, in [illegible]ken city, during the last six weeks [illegible]e. It was in the month of July [illegible] first Influenza cases were discovered [illegible] and since then we have had up to [illegible]pital death-roll of something like [illegible]. The whole period of 15 weeks [illegible] be roughly divided into two parts. The [illegible] first w[illegible] period of a mild and the second [illegible] a very severe epidemic. During [illegible]ation patients suffered from [illegible] than a temporary illness of a [illegible]. A shaking of the social [illegible] leading to serious consequences, and [illegible] nearly every one is sometimes [illegible] ill; and I do not wonder if [illegible], among those who escaped [illegible]ness in the first epidemic, [illegible] regret their insusceptibility to [illegible] malady about which every one [illegible] ready to laugh at. But the aspect was [illegible]ther changed in the second visitation. [illegible]n a period of two weeks, thousands in [illegible]y were either in mourning or in sick-[illegible] Suffering proved even more terrible to [illegible] than bereavement, for in house after [illegible] were whole families prostrated with [illegible]tely none to nurse or to minister to [illegible] one of them. The Medical Practitioners [illegible] city had on their hands far more [illegible]ork than they could cope with in 24 hours.

It was in these circumstances that the idea of a special Hospital wasstarted; and the experiment of the Hospital started at Poona by Mr. Westropp, Collector of Poona encouraged my friend and my predecessor in office Mr. H. N. Apte, to make, with the Collector's advice, a similar experiment in Poona. With his usual resourcefulness, Mr. Apte secured these extensive and well ventilated buildings for the Hospital which was opened for work from the 28th of September.

AYURVEDIC TREATMENT.

[illegible] the early years of the Bubonic Plague, [illegible]cial private Hospital was opened in [illegible] and a special Hospital was, there-[illegible]thing, with the idea of which people [illegible]t altogether unfamiliar. But in the [illegible] the present Hospital popular pre-[illegible] was further removed by arrange-[illegible]made for the treatment of patients by [illegible]urvedic as well as the western system [illegible]dicine. The Allopathic branch of the [illegible]ospital was in the charge of Dr. S. G. [illegible]arkar, M.B.B.S., and was supervised by the Municipal Health Officer, Dr. B. S. Photographer. The Chief Medical Officer was assisted by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and two Senior Medical Students from the Sassoon Hospital. The Ayurvedic branch of the Hospital was in the charge of Vaidya Vasudevshastri Shedanikar, one of the senior Ayurvedic practitioners of the city. And he was assisted by Messrs. Kavade, Apte, Joshi and others, who have qualified themselves in Ayurvedic Schools of Medicine. The Poona City Municipality is perhaps the only Local Body in the Presidency which has given consistent trial and support to the indigenous system of medicine, for which Poona was at one time famous, along with the western system; and Government also have agreed to look at this experiment and endeavour in a liberal and sympathetic spirit.

The total number of patients admitted into the Allopathic Hospital was 85. Out of these 51 have been discharged cured; 27 died and 7 are still under treatment. The results might have been still better but for the fact that in the beginning a number of patients were brought to the Hospital in an advanced stage of illness. Out of 27 who died in the Hospital, 15 died within one day, 4 within 2 days, 6 within 3 days and only 2 died after 6 days' stay in the Hospital.

In the Ayurvedic Branch of the Hospital, which was opened on the 30th of September, altogether 49 patients were admitted out of whom only 12 died; 4 out of these 12 being admitted at a very advanced stage of illness. 10 are under treatment. The total recoveries were about 73 per cent. The two branches of the Hospital afforded useful data for a comparison; and it may be mentioned that Miss F. E. Henrys, nurse in the Lady Willingdon War Hospital, who was in charge of the nursing of the patients in the Allopathic branch of the Influenza Hospital, is said to have expressed her satisfaction with what she carefully watched and observed with regard to the method of treatment and nursing in the Ayurvedic branch of the Hospital.

Dr. E. Forrester Paton, Civil Medical Officer in charge of Municipal Hospital, I., expressed the following opinion:—"I visited the Poona Municipal Ayurvedic Influenza Hospital and have been greatly pleased to see the wholehearted devotion of those who are doing this work. I was especially interested in the care and thoroughness with which the diet of the patients is prepared and the methodical way in which the whole treatment has been carried out. The patients also seemed comfortable and as happy as their state of health would permit."

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS.

The present is perhaps, not a fit occasion, for any reference to the vexed question of the attitude of Government towards the indigenous systems of medicine in this country; but I would only observe that if Government would allow more such opportunities to Local Bodies, to try the experiments side by side, in the western and the indigenous systems of medicine, there would accrue an amount of instructive data, arising out of comparative observation and study of both the systems, with resulting benefits to each system in its turn. I may also mention in this connection, the Ayurvedic Hospital, started by private initiative and worked by private agency called the "Soman Charitable Hospital and Dispensary" at the Pansare Dharmasbala in Bhawani Peth. This was due to the efforts of Messrs. Manurkar and Soman, two leading inhabitants of the Peth, and Vaidya Purshottam Waman Panse who was in charge of the Hospital. In all 25 patients were admitted into the Hospital, of whom 16 went home cured, 2 died, and 7 still remain under treatment. A number of outdoor patients were also treated for influenza by the same agency. The Municipality supplied drugs to the Hospital and the Health Officer Dr. Photographer occasionally went to inspect it.

WORK OF VOLUNTEERS.

I wish now to say one word about the work of the Volunteer agency done in this City by way of relieving distress. Where sickness is concerned, the palm can be easily claimed for and must be readily given to the qualified medical men who are ordinarily looked upon as saviours of human life. But certain epidemics are, I suppose, probably ordained by Providence as an occasional corrective to the self-system of the medical profession. The epidemic has come into this country, and will go away therefrom in due course. But the disputes about its etiology will remain; and we shall perhaps be as wise over the matter at the next visitation as we are at present. Even when the medical profession is unanimous in its opinion as to the causes of a disease relief from its ravages may be beyond reach; it is no wonder therefore that the proverbial difference of opinion among doctors, as on the present occasion, should cause a little cynical criticism or philosophical amusement among the lay public. But there is one thing which defies even ingrained cynicism, and it is the work of mercy undertaken by the Social Service Volunteers. My friend and colleague Prof. Kanitkar, who will follow me, is going to give your Excellency a detailed account of the work of the Volunteer agency. And I must take this occasion to express the deep sense of gratitude which the City Municipality feels towards the Volunteer agency who rendered medical and other aid, to persons who could not avail themselves of the benefits of this Hospital. The Municipality is theoretically responsible for giving medical relief to the whole civic population within its jurisdiction. But in an epidemic like this, the limits of its resources in funds, and more especially in human agency are reached in a very short time. And it is only when the more public spirited among that population come forward to identify themselves with the Municipality in spirit and supplement its efforts by their own that anything like a general scheme of medical aid and relief of distress can be a success. I regard this as the Municipality extension scheme in a real sense and hope that, as a good result arising out of the evil due to these epidemics, the Municipal Corporation will begin to feel that it lives as much outside as within its own body.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HELP.

In conclusion, I would like to make acknowledgements of the services of the prominent among those ladies and gentlemen who cooperated with the Municipality in this matter. Foremost among those is Principal Vinayakrao Apte of the New Poona College, but for whose ready offer of the College buildings the Hospital would not have fared, so well. Then I may mention Dr. V. D. Phatak and Dr. Ranade who very kindly devoted some time each day to an inspection of the allopathic branch of the Hospital. To Mr. Westropp, we are indebted for the encouragement he gave to the project of this Hospital and also secured for us the temporary loan of a motor ambulance, and to the Surgeon-General for having lent us very promptly the services of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. We must also thank Messrs. Bhawe, Kavade, Joshi, Date, Sane, Apte, Gadre Vaidya and others, who, being Ayurvedic Practitioners in the City lent their services gratis for the sake of the Ayurvedic Branch of the Hospital; and who set an example by rising above caste prejudices and declaring that the holy work of merciful ministration knows no distinction of caste and creed. Our best thanks are due to Profs. Kanitkar, Bondale and Kelkar, Mr. D. H. Bhat, Rev. Macnicol, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and her colleagues in the Seva Sadan, and more especially to Messrs. Appasaheb Gadre and Bavadeker and others, all of whom organised or helped the Volunteer agency in the City. And last but not least I must thank Mr. H. N. Apte for the trouble he took in organising the Hospital, bestowing upon it personal care and attention though he himself was not in the best of health.

In the course of his reply the Governor attacked a certain organ of the press which criticised Government severely for not doing anything to give relief from distress in the epidemic.

JAMROOD.

THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY

FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE BRIDGEHEAD.

BY CAPTAIN H. B. C. POLLARD.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

In peace time this little bridge over the canal was not of great importance; country traffic rumbled over the noisy pave road and crossed the ringing iron plates on its way to the little market town a mile or so down the road. At intervals a string of placid barges would come down the canal, the tow leader would hail the bridge keeper, a stout Flemish woman, who would go to the winch, and a few turns of the iron hand wheel would swing the little bridge back on its pivot so that the barges with their freight could pass.

The course of the war had altered many things. The barges still came, but they carried a more sinister cargo. Fussy little motor launches dragged them at speeds undreamt of by the stolid Flemish bargemen. Inland water transport men worked the locks and sluices, the country traffic ceased, and the endless machinery of war and endless streams of warriors poured over the bridge.

Slowly the war came nearer, and at last reached the canal itself. For two days the guns sounded ever closer, and at last a shell fell on the little estaminet beside the road and another crumbled and [illegible] brickwork of [illegible]

[illegible] left where [illegible] and bent out of recognition [illegible] shell. Hastily the men set to work making gun emplacements, spade and pick-axe were piled, and soon the position was prepared. An Engineer sergeant and men appeared bearing grey boxes of explosives, and these they piled round the great pivot on which the bridge swung. Lengths of wire were laid out over the fields to a distant point, and two men sat there smoking cigarettes beside a small electrical machine. They were to wait till their moment came—then an instant's pressure upon a lever and the mine would explode. That would be the end of the little bridge.

The shells were creeping closer now, and the little stream of men crossing the bridge was getting thinner. Rifle shots sounded close to, and small groups of figures in twos and threes could be seen crossing the fields. Somewhere down the canal there was a splash and a gleam as a man jumped in and strove to swim across. One of the machine-guns opened fire, and the Lieutenant, working feverishly at the hand wheel that controlled the little bridge, swung it wide open so that the road was cut.

The infantry who had crossed lined a fold of the ground where a dip between two fields offered shallow cover. Their rifles began to crack intermittently, and the harsh parade ground voice of a sergeant detailing the correct range and sighting echoed menacingly across the still fields.

For some minutes the firing was desultory; the shelling had ceased and something seemed to be holding the enemy back. The Lieutenant searched the crest of the low ground with his glasses, sighted a small group of enemy, half invisible, against a shadowy back ground, and gave the fire direction to his section. As if in answer to his gun an irregular rifle fire broke out from the enemy, the bullets striking the soft earth near the gunners with a heavy smacking sound.

Suddenly two figures appeared round the corner of the still smoking ruins of the estaminet, and bolted back under cover as a hail of rifle bullets greeted them. Then all at once it seemed as if the fields on the other side of the canal were alive with moving German infantry. For an instant the hidden guns held their fire, so that there should be no risk of missing the target; then with a crash [illegible] of death [illegible]

[illegible] bolted and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] points of [illegible] machine-[illegible] and [illegible] British shells began [illegible] [illegible] sending sprays [illegible] high into the sky.

[illegible] by and still the firing [illegible] The water in the gun-jackets boiled and steamed. Time and time again little groups of German infantry reached the canal bank only to be swept from it as though they had been flies. The dead fell into the weed clogged water, the wounded crept to the nearest cover they could find.

Over the fields came a panting runner with a message for the guns. The Germans had forced a crossing lower down, and the line must fall back half a mile to a new position.

The Lieutenant ordered two of his guns nearest the bridge back to a covering position, and went over to the Engineers. One of the men grasped the short lever, the other steadied the box of the instrument. A thrust and a roar; an earth-shaking explosion threw them all to the ground. A pall of smoke hid the place where the birdgehead had been, and as it cleared they could see that the walls of the canal, the approach, and the roadway itself had been blasted into one great crater.

By twos and threes the British infantry moved back under the covering fire of the guns. A heavy outburst of firing on the flank showed that there was no time to be lost, so the little garrison moved back to the new position half a mile away. For three valuable hours they had held up the massed assault of half a division.

THE MORAL OF RELIEF WORK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The influenza epidemic has no doubt made havoc throughout India but it has also shown the nature of the good work done to combat the disease. It has clearly brought to light what the people and a burcaurcacy have done for the masses. For a clear understanding, I attach a table of contrast:—

What the people did.	What Government did
1. Humanitarian, Social and Communal Leagues, at once formed themselves into working bodies to bring relief to the poor and helpless in their humble homes.	1. The bureaucratic Government in its usual "under consideration" and dilatory policy does not seem to have taken any such prompt measures anywhere.
2. Municipalties and philanthropic persons opened their purses liberally to help the above leagues in their cause.	2. No amount seems yet to have been sanctioned by either the Local Governments or the Imperial Government for this purpose.
3. Although the Boy-Scout movement is not yet in vogue on account of Government apathy, still hundreds of volunteers of every grade offered their services in the pious cause of looking to the comforts of the sick.	3. Government with its many resources could have engaged a still larger number but has unfortunately failed in that respect.
4. In order that medical relief may [illegible] within the reach [illegible] person of any [illegible] several native drugs have been suggested by doctors and physicians for trial in vernacular papers.	4. Government, with its expensive sanitary department and expert and scientific advice have done nothing beyond publishing a dry press-note at a late hour and that too perhaps in English only.

Thus your readers will see that Young India is now prepared to serve the Mother Country when opportunity comes in spite of all the restrictions and drawbacks to which the work is subjected. I say the leaders have been showing a growing fitness for Home Rule, while the burcaucrat who sleeps over the deaths of the governed has the hardihood to claim that he is the real benefactor of the ignorant masses and can alone understand their well-being.

I myself have been down with influenza during the last two weeks but I never failed to glance over your columns of your daily only. My observations are open to correction and I shall be very happy if any Government servant could correct me.—Yours, etc.,

A. PATIENT.

Dhulia, Oct. 25.

POONA RACES.

THE QUESTION OF TIME-KEEPING.

The 'Englishman's' Poona racing correspondent writes:—The arrangements for timing the rates all through the season just concluded have been most unsatisfactory.

In the early meetings an owner of horses was entrusted with the office but on occasions when any of his horses was fighting out a finish he used to forget to stop his watch, probably in the excitement of the moment, and no time would be recorded for a long time and then presumably an approximate time would be shown on the board. Then others took up the work with variable results, but the climax was reached during the closing periods of the season when a member of one of the training stables took on the clocking work. Here are two records of the timing of two seven furlong races that seem difficult to reconcile. In the Autumn Plate All Silk carrying 8 st. 9 lbs. won in 1 minute 27 seconds. In the Kildare Plate Black Kite carrying 7 st. 11 ibs. won in 1 min. 29 seconds. Both horses are in the second division. There is food for thought here,

This apparent discrepancy in form is as nothing to a marvellous performance last Saturday, when Forfeit Lass carrying the steadying impost of 9 st. 10 lbs. over the up hill six furlongs course was shown as having won in 1 min. 12⅘ seconds. When Mr. Goculdas saw this record against his mare, he deserved to be excused if he exclaimed "an enemy hath done this." If the record is reliable Forfeit Lass may yet be allotted 14 st. in a race. The fastest time over this distance previously recorded this season, and under much lighter weights is 1 min. 13 seconds.

On the opening day of the Poona season Forfeit Lass won the Epsom Plate, 6 furlongs, carrying 8 st. 5 lbs. in 1 min. 15 seconds.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL.

A special "Divali" appeal issued by the Society says:—

The Society is formed to start, control and maintain educational institutions giving liberal education to young people enabling them to be worthy citizens. The Society conducts at present two schools; the New English School at C. P. Tank, and the Parel English School at Chinchpoogly. The former is a full High School coaching boys for the Matric and maintaining Marathi and Gujrati sides, giving efficient and sound education to nearly 450 pupils. The School at Parel is a Middle School, but next year it will be developed into a High School. Besides the general education prescribed by the Departmental Regulations, we have introduced departments of some useful industrial education also; we have opened a Workshop of carpentry, and will shortly add a Printing Press and a painting class. We thus prepare boys to be better fitted to face boldly the hard struggle in life. The boys conduct a Monthly Magazine, and Debating Societies, and in this way develop their powers of elocution and composition, two of the most necessary virtues for the attainment of ideal civic life. The Nitishikshana Mandal holds its Sunday classes giving moral instruction to the pupils and celebrates the anniversaries and the birth-dates of the great men of India. By these collateral activities we aim at giving the boys opportunities of preparing themselves to be able to undertake and carry out satisfactorily the higher responsibilities of life in their turn.

Our monthly income from fees is Rs. 900 nearly, and we receive from people contributions amounting to Rs. 100 every month; thus against the total income of Rs. 1,000 there is the monthly expenditure of Rs. 1,600 on account of the maintenance of both the schools, leaving a deficit of Rs. 600, which sum we have to collect every month from our wealthy sympathisers. We also help nearly 60 pupils by way of scholarships and free ships.

We are glad to state that our appeals to the generous-minded citizens sincerely interested in the cause of education, have received prompt and liberal response. We may be allowed to say that the measure of success we have attained is an index of the popular sympathy and confidence we have enlisted by our vigorous work. The needs of the society will naturally increase as the field of activities widens gradually. Questions regarding the permanancy out of the Society must soon be taken up in hand. The Society has pledged itself to the service of the mortherland by promoting the cause of education and by the spread of noble ideals of humanity. It can hope to redeem the pledge only with the bounteous help from our generous-minded citizens.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure

by which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians, are radically cured of their disease, is distributed

GRATIS

to diabetic patients in Benares daily.

Outdoor Patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the specific of four weeks' use, three weeks' Rs. 9-5, two weeks' 6-5 and for one week's Rs. 3-4. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares for 4 to 12 weeks or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very first Day of commencing the specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.

Benares City, U. P., India 1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Evening party at China Bagh to congratulate Seth Ruttonchand Master, Seth S. A. Shah and Seth J. Morarji.
Moderate Conference, Empire Theatre 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 2.

Divali (Hindu holiday) Banks closed. Postal holiday.
Moderate Conference, Empire Theatre 11-30 a.m.
Joint Meeting for Prayer, with regard to the War, for Christians of all denominations, at the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, (close to the Parsi Statue) 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 3.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Bahrain and Gwader will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday previous.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m

MONDAY, November 4.

Hindu New Year (1975); Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Nov 5.

H. E. the Governor's arrival, 10-40 a.m.

WEDNESDAY. Nov. 6.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: At 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TURKHUD.—Mr. Babajee Dadoba Turkhud aged 75 years. Government Pensioner son of the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, at Bombay on 30th October 1918.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.), will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 6 p.m. to-day.

A. E. S.'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

A monthly meeting of the above Union will be held in the Schools' Building in Girgaum on Sunday the 3rd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. K. M. Bodas will open conversation on "Revolutions are baneful."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund will be closed on Saturday and Monday owing to the Divali holidays.

A THANKSGIVING MASS.

The annual thanksgiving Mass of the G. I. P. Ry. Employees will be celebrated on Sunday the 3rd instant at 10-30 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Mary, Bandra Hill. The Band of 13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion will be in attendance.

DHANVANTARI FESTIVAL.

Monday being the birthday of Shri Dhanvantari, it will be publicly celebrated by the Vaidyas of Bombay at 3 p.m. at Vaidya Appa Shastri's Hall, Kandewadi, when musicians from Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will play music and the Vaidyas will discuss the treatment of the various diseases.

RAILWAY WAGON ON FIRE.

On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in an E. I. Railway wagon filled with about 123 bundles of gunny bags and standing on a siding near shed No. 4 in the Alexandra Docks. As soon as the fire was noticed the Port Trust Fire appliances were used at once and the flames were put out in about fifteen minutes. The damage is put down at Rs. 8,000.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

The following is the list of contributions to the school:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,79,672-15-11; Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Kanji Khetsi Charities, for July 1918, Rs. 200; A sympathiser on Khordad Sal Rs. 25; Mr. Nathachaldas Jumani Rs. 20; Bai Goolbai Ruttonji Merwanji Katrak in sacred memory of her beloved husband Ruttonji Merwanji Katrak Rs. 10; Mr. Bhooramal Jumani Rs. 10; Mr. Dwarkadas Makhija Rs. 10; A Parsi Lady Rs. 10; A Hindu Gentleman in sacred memory of a deceased lady relative Rs. 6; sums of and under rupees five Rs. 15; Total Rs. 3,79,978-15-11.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

At a general meeting of building contractors an Association called "The Building Contractors' Association" was formed on Sunday the 27th instant. Its aims and objects are:—To seek redress for common grievances by representation to Government, Railway Boards P. W. or M. W. S. or other authorities, supply of information to contractors and securing of advice and such other.

The following office-bearers were also elected:—President, Mr. Jahangir Mehta; Managing Committee, Messrs. Tejukaya; K. S. Dhondy; Ramchandra Balaram; D. B. Peermahomed; Tarapurwala; Secretary, Mr. S. Modak; Treasurer, Mr. Walchand Hirachand. The fees for membership are Rs. 150 per annum.

THE COVERNTON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Students, applying for help from the above League, are requested, henceforth, to do so on the new prescribed forms of application, which can be had of the Librarian, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

GOKHLE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following is a list of donors to the Gokhale Education Society:—Mr. S. R. Bomanji Rs. 300; Shet Hansraj Pragji Rs. 151; Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey Rs. 100; Messrs. Thakersey Mulji and Coy. Rs. 100; The Asiatic Petroleum Coy. Rs. 50; Mr. N. B. Wagle Rs. 50; Mr. A. J. Billimoria Rs. 50; Mr. V. P. Vaidya Rs. 25; below Rs. 20, Rs. 98.

GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 31.

The second day's racing of the Gwalior Autumn meeting came to a successful close this evening. There was fairly full attendance and speculation was brisk. The favourites in three races out of six came home. Only two horses ran in the Kamla Raja Cup, the second best event of the day in which Byculla was considered as an absolute certainty and took a lot of public money at 5 to 1. The big event of the day was the Scindia Cup for horses in the second and third divisions in which seven took part. Penny Pie, the favourite, won after a hard fight from Mr. Goculdass' Fine Trout. It was a great struggle. Both the horses passed the post, locked together. The public were in suspense till the number of Penny Pie went up. Many grumbled at the decision and perhaps a dead heat would have been more acceptable. The following are the results:

Details:—

THE SAHARA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. S. N. Mohamed's CHESTER, 7-0, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's CONTEST, 7-10, Collis 2
Mr. Lucoque's NEW ERA, 8-9, Ruiz 3
Also Ran:—Mount Pleasant 9-2, Subeh Pasha 9-0.
Betting:—3 to 1 Chester, twos Subeh Pasha, fives Contest, 2 to 1 Mount Pleasant, 3 to 1 New Era.
The Race: Mount Pleasant was left at the post, Contest did the running with Chester next New Era third. At the distance post Chester challenged Contest and beat him by a length, neck between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 26 secs.

THE COUNTRYBRED PLATE.—Distance mile.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's SUGAR CANE, 8-7, A. T. Harrison 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-7, Ruiz 2
Mr. A. Heyt's DISCARDED, 8-0, Purtoosingh 3
Also Ran:—Black Stone 7-5, Atlanta 6-7.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Red Duke, 5 to 2 Sugar Cane, 3 to 1 Discarded, sixes the rest.
The Race:—Atlanta cut the work with Sugar Cane handy in the straight. Sugar Cane loop up running hotly pursued by Red Duke and managed to win by half length, three lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 933 1/5 secs.

THE KAMLA RAJA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's BYCULLA, 8-11, Collis 1
Mr. G. M. Hamer's LAST SPOT, 9-0, Ruiz 2
Betting:—5 to 1 on Byculla, 7 to 2 Last Spot.
The Race.—Only two horses ran in this race Byculla winning an easy victory by 1½ length.
Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

THE SCINDIA CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Cup valued £50 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior.
Winner receives the Cup and Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. High weight handicap for horses in second and third divisions.
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 10-0, A. T. Harrison 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' FINE TROUT, 7-10, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. De Souza's CLAIM A 8-12, Collis 3
Also Ran:—Dress 8-12, May Boy 8-10, Parvus 8-4, Lansinfried 7-5.
Betting:—6 to 4 Penny Pie, fours May Boy, sixes Claim A and Dress, fives Finstrait, tens the rest.
The Race:—Penny Pie led the field from a good start, at the bend, leader was caught up by Claim A and Fine Trout. The latter led for a time at the post Penny Pie challenged and carried the verdict by a short neck, after an exciting finish a head, separated second and third.
Time:—1 min. 28 1/5 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
Mr. Kalicharun's GARLAND, 7-13, Northmore 1
Mr. T. Harrison's RESOLD, 8-5, A. T. Harrison 2
Mr. Lucoque's BEADMAKER, 9-0, Mitchell. 3
Also ran:—Battleaxe 9-0 and Hurman 7-0.
Betting:—2 to 1 Resold, 6 to 4 Hurman, 7 to 2 Battleaxe, 8 to 1 Garland, 10 to 1 Beadmaker.
The Race.—Battleaxe was left for a while at the start. Resold led up to three furlongs in the straight, Garland overtook the leader and won by two lengths, one and a half length between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

THE GWALIOR PLATE. Distance—1¼ mile.
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI, 8-8, A. T. Harrison 1
Maharaja Patiala's LEBANON, 8-12, Ruiz. 2
Mr. A. N. Dass' HOOKKOO, 7-5, Partusing 3
Also ran:—Turculent 8-1.
Betting:—Evens Hunyadi, twos Hookkoo, fours Lebanon, twenties Turculent.
The Race—Hunyadi led from the start to finish, hotly pursued by Lebanon, who failed to catch the leader by a neck three lengths between the second and third.
Time:—2 min. 12 secs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In supersession of the previous notification the Bombay Government have appointed Monday, the 9th December 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, as the time, and the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, as the place for a further meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. from the date of expiry of their present term of office.

Messrs. Osborne Marshall and C. N. Wadia have been nominated by the Bombay Government to be additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council during the period the Bill to provide for the control of cotton dealings in cotton is under discussion in the Council.

COMPLAINT AGAINST S & T. MAJOR.

Our attention has been called to an error which occurred in one of the headlines over the report of the case of A. B. Chothia v. Major Crispin in our yesterday's issue, in that the charge was described as one of "grievous hurt," whereas, as the report itself showed, the accused is charged only with simple hurt, a less serious offence.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the Gujarat Political Conference will commence at Nadiad from the 16th November, 1918.

GUJARAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The sessions of the third Gujarat Educational Conference which was to be held in Nadiad this year has been cancelled on account of the epidemic and famine conditions at Nadiad.

FAMINE DANGER.

CITY'S HEALTH MENACED.

CORPORATION WANTS IMMIGRATION STOPPED.

STATE OF ABDUR REHMAN STREET.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a resolution, moved by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, asking the Government to concert measures to prevent the immigration of famine-stricken people into Bombay, and thus to safeguard the health of the already "overcrowded and disease-afflicted city." The resolution was passed unanimously with some slight modifications.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji asked for priority and moved:—"That the President be requested to draw the attention of Government to the deficient rainfall generally throughout the Bombay Presidency and the danger of a terrible famine breaking out in several districts of the Presidency and to request the Government to concert early measures by opening test relief works or in any other way where famine is being threatened so as to prevent the immigration of the famine-stricken people into our city by rail, sea or on foot from the Causeways and thus to safeguard the health of the already overcrowded and disease-afflicted city."

He said on account of the failure of rains famine was staring Bombay in the face, and there was a great danger of the famine fever, which was called relapsing fever, being imported into Bombay, and it would be a terrible thing for them in that case. In 1877 and 1901 they had such a fever brought into Bombay from outside and the influx of outside people was then therefore prevented. They should, therefore, concert measures and ask the Government to open test famine relief works in the districts where there was famine and ask the Native States to do likewise, otherwise, the conditions of the city would be terrible. In 1900-01 a similar resolution was passed by the Corporation, asking the Government to come to their aid. At that time poor people came on foot from distant districts like Satara, and on the way they fell exhausted; but when they arrived in Bombay they were taken back from the city. That being their past experience, and with a terrible famine facing them, it was their bounden duty to tell the Government to take the necessary precautionary measures. The Native States should also be asked to open relief works. Under the Municipal Act they could not feed poor people, and therefore let them ask the Government early in the day to concert measures to prevent people from coming into Bombay, as they were living in the midst of an influenza epidemic, and thus preserve the health of the city which was already crowded and already disease-afflicted. They must ask the Government to help them.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavatty seconded.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said there was no harm in applying to Government for their help, but he thought they had no right to keep out of the city any British citizens who wanted to come there. The Government might open relief works, and feed them, but they could not prevent poor people from coming to Bombay and buy their food.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it was entirely beyond the province of the Corporation to ask the Government what they were asking them to do and which they had no right to do.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said in 1901 the Government had asked the Corporation of their own accord and on that account a resolution was moved in the Corporation. At that time there was plague in the city, as there was influenza in Bombay just at present. They might have a third recrudescence of influenza and it was their duty to pass the resolution unanimously.

DR. BATLIWALLA'S SUGGESTIONS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla wanted the words "by opening test relief works", etc., to be omitted, as he thought they could not dictate to Government what they should do and what they should not. He also wanted the words "early" measures to be changed into "necessary" measures.

Dr. Sukhia: What harm is there in saying "early" measures? Is it dictatorial?

Dr. Batliwalla said if the mover was not going to accept his suggestions he would move that as an amendment.

Dr. Dadachanji accepted the suggested modifications.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had already been discussing the question with the Police Commissioner and he hoped to arrive at an early decision in the matter.

The resolution, as modified, was then passed.

ABDUR REHMAN STREET.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 2nd September, 1918, from Mr. Alibhoy Ismailji and others, shopkeepers in Abdul Rehman Street, stating that the street was the principal roadway for all sorts of vehicular traffic from Fort to Parel and *vice versa*, owing to which its condition became bad in a short time; that its present condition was "a disgrace to the City"; that in the rainy season not only their customers standing on the road but the people sitting in the shop get splashed from head to foot with mud when motor cars passed by and that the tram rails in some places were three to four inches above the level of the road, and requesting that the road might be immediately taken up for repairs.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

Dr. D. B. P. Master opposed the motion, saying it was discourteous to the petitioners not to send them an acknowledment and merely to rsend letter to the Commissione for disposal. The complaint made by the petitioners ought to be enquired into. He (the speaker) himself had got splashed with mud thrown up by vehicles whilst he was passing along the road.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the matter ought to be looked into.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji protested against what he called the discourteous fashion in which the Standing Committee treated the citizens of Bombay. The Committee should have asked the Commissioner to enquire into the matter, instead of merely referring the letter to him for disposal.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said distinct complaints had been made in the letter and the Corporation should have the Commissioner's remarks before coming to a decision in the matter. He moved as an amendment that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the petition had been signed by seventy-five gentlemen and he asked if it was right to treat them in this fashion. Every citizen of Bombay was entitled to lay his grievances before the Corporation and to be heard by that body.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said an unnecessary amount of heat had been introduced into the discussion of a very simple matter. He agreed with the speakers that any citizen of Bombay who came before them with a grievance ought to be heard; but there was a limit to this as to everything else. The practice was that all ordinary complaints should first be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner who would attend to them. If the applicants however were not satisfied with the steps taken by the Commissioner then they should come to the Standing Committee and the Corporation. Of course, if one had a complaint to make about a matter of great and immediate importance then one might come to the Corporation direct, but otherwise, in all ordinary matters, the complaint should first be addressed to the Commissioner, who according to the practice, would depute his officer to make enquiries in the matter and then the latter would lay the matter before the Commisioner; and in cases where it was necessary, the Commissioner would go personally and make enquiries. This function belonged to the Municipal executive, and it was no use saying that the Standing Committee did or did not do this or that thing.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned.

(Continued from Column 5.)

the very heart of our birth-rights as human beings and as subjects of that glorious Crown of freedom, justice and humanity, the *British* Crown? Truly it has been said that the moment a human being sets his foot on British soil, from that very moment he stands regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation. Is it then that the most natural rights of British subjects are to be denied to those only on whom an Indian sun has burnt a black or a brown skin? Yes, the Moderate is prepared to say. Says the Moderate: "Every contemptible litigant fighting for a paltry sum of money, shall have justice meted out to him, fairly and impartially in a judicial court; but, Indians accused of high crimes of disloyalty and sedition, and struggling to save their personal liberty, honour and reputation, must not, cannot, and shall not be allowed to meet their accusers and take their trial in an open and regular Court of Justice!"

But enough of these immoderate mockeries of loyalty and patriotism. Let us now turn to the Moderates' act of secession from the Congress. I have tried to show above that in separating themselves from the Indian National Congress, the Moderates have in reality parted from their better selves. By the act of secession, the Moderates have unwittingly courted demoralization within their ranks. This at least is an eternal verity: To all deserters on this earth, moral degeneration cometh soon or late.

The Moderates have said that they are holding a separate Conference, in order to further the cause of self-government, and because the majority of their countrymen have acted unwisely in regard to the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. Now, granting for a moment that the Seceders are the only repositories of genuine political wisdom in this country, may one venture to ask them: Whether, they are proud of a country wherein the majority of men are capable of acting like a mob, like "spirits of darkness"; whether, a country wherein out of 33 crores of men, hardly ten possess real political wisdom,—whether such a country can ever be considered worthy of self-government? The Seceders are holding their Conference in the hope and confidence, that, *their* verdict on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme will be respectfully considered, and that, the verdict of an overwhelming majority of their fellow-countrymen will be rejected, by the British Parliament. This arrogant hope and this arrogant confidence,—are these not tantamount to a disbelief in India's fitness for self-government? I put it to the Moderates that such disbelief or even the semblance of it, is a sign of political demoralization.

The Moderates are resolved that for the preservation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme and the prospering of the national cause, *their* personalities are indispensable. Only, their present political demoralization makes them forget one thing. They forget that no mere individual can become indispensable to a national struggle. The history of national struggles has never been a biography of individuals; it has always been a biography of Great Ideas and Great Causes; the individual only struts and frets his hour on the stage of history, while the Great Things in life, like Justice and Liberty, live and grow and thrive, unaided by individuals.—But our Moderates have "shut all access and passage to remorse" in their masterful minds. They are not chicken-hearted men; for are they not the only available "soil" in India on which Mr. Montagu is going to sow his seeds of "Indian Nationhood?"

At the same time, when one reviews in one's mind the orderlies of Mr. Montagu in their splendid martial array, one cannot help noticing a certain weirdness in that motley admixture of men, and saying to oneself:—"What strange, strange bed-fellows in the Moderate Camp: Samarth and Welby; Banerjea and Lionel Curtis; Sastri and Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar!"—Yours, etc.,

EPHEMERAL VERITIES.
Oct. 31.

THE MOCKERY OF MODERATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Conference of the Moderates is to begin to-morrow, and it is needless to try to retard or avert it, in face of the chronic obstinacy of the Moderates. At the same time, the Indian public should be in a position to understand, before the Conference, the real political creed of the Seceders, the atmosphere in which it, has learnt to thrive, *the mental attitude of its professors, and the history of their doings since the day of secession.* No political leader can claim immunity from public scutiny in these days of democratic aspirations; though, such scrutiny in the case of ex-leaders like Mr. Bannerjea, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Muzumdar is never attempted without a genuine "wrench," and could at best have only a very temporary significance.

At the outset, I must say it is decidedly wrong to minimise the serious differences that have cropped up between the National party and the Seceders. And here, I do not refer to the Seceders bone of contention, the Official Reforms Report. The Reforms Report, no doubt, served to divide the Indian public, but the line of demarcation in this respect, has subsequently appeared to many to be very slight and indistinct. In themselves, the differences of opinion between the Nationalists and the Moderates on the Reforms Report ought to have been, for all practical purposes, impotent to create the existing dissensions. I refer to those fundamental differences of opinion and temperament between the two schools of political thought in this country, as brought out by Sir William Meyer's "democratic" resolution at the Imperial Legislative Council, by virtue of which India has triumphantly been assumed to be able to spare 67½ millions, and England to be in dire need of that superfluity of India's wealth! What was the attitude of the so-called "Extremist" leaders towards that resolution? They spoke about India's chronic poverty, they echoed the sentiments of the departed generation of R. C. Dutt and Gokhale and Dadabhai; they plainly opposed the resolution,—not on their own account, certainly, but on behalf of the toiling millions of their countrymen on whom the burden really will fall. In short, they fearlessly dispensed with the conceits and the cantings of respectable loyalty, and relied on a worthier sentiment, fidelity.—But, what was the attitude of our Moderate statesmen? The Moderates, like Jean Valjean, began to see *two* paths of duty instead of one, and in the end, "yielding not, yielded" to Sir William's enormous devices. In fact, the Finance-Member could strain their delicate consciences to breaking point, till at last they could not resist the temptation of parading their individual loyalties, at the expense of the Indian people. A weekly paper on this side truly characterised all this as the betrayal of a great trust. I wonder, why God before sending down moderate conciences amidst the rough conditions of this word, forgot to label them: "GLASS WITH CARE." Such labels would have saved at least some of those consciences all along, from being saddled with great trusts, and spared them the painful necessity of feeling and advertising certain "wrenches."

Thus, the Rubicon was crossed, not over the Official Reforms Report in reality, but on Sir William Meyer's "democratic" resolution. Since then, all the important doings of our Moderate servants of India have generally indicated a fine contempt for popular opinions and a thoroughgoing admiration for the ways of the bureaucracy. Mr. Shastri with his tediously judical temperament which however does, not, hide, its bias; Mr. Shafi with his old attachment to officials Surendra Babu with his fresh-fledged sublities;—are all riding their Moderate hobbies and have been amply rewarded for their jockeyship by the plaudits of the great Indian Bureaucracy.

In an evil hour for their fame, having laid at rest their former convictions regarding the poverty of India, it was no difficult task for the Seceders to strangle their former ideals regarding the rights of free citizenship, of liberty of the Press, of liberty of speech, and of the liberty of self-determination. The land of their birth.. The land whose trust they have betrayed, may well ask the Moderates: "What have you done after the publication of the Reforms Report, towards the assertion of India's primary rights? In the Imperial Legislative Council, have you not deliberately resigned that task and left it to men of the Congress-party and hindered the performance of that task, not only by your fitful opposition, but also by your lukewarm support? You have lately extended the hand of comradeship to the Government in an unique manner. Well and good, but have you ever thought of extending to your Nationalist colleagues, the same friendship and the same co-operation?"

We are investigating the mysteries of the new-fangled Moderate temperament. The history of the doings of the Seceders at the Imperial Legislative Council does not, however, complete our researches. We have yet to reckon with the eternal verities of sycophansy or something practically very akin to it; we have yet to take into account a Moderate leader's share in the elaborate preparation of a document which ruthlessly travesties in one heroic effort, all the principles of British Justice. Already, signs are not wanting to show that the Seceders, under the presidentship of Babu Surrender not, will in all probability lavish all the treasures of their profound intellects, their lengthy and well-stuffed speeches, their brilliant and forensic eloquence, their powers of declamation and their still greater powers of eulogy—on the sacred task of supporting the recommendations of the Rowlatt and Chandavarkar Committees. Perhaps, Sir Narayen will be allowed to be the main-speaker on the subject, and Messrs. Natrajan and Shastri to be his supporters, to help him utter *in the English tongue*, those terribly and revoltingly un-English sentiments contained especially in the epic production of the Chandavarkar Committee.

I have ventured to call those sentiments un-English. How else could we characterise principles which stab as steel-thrusts into

(Continued in Column 4.)

THE EPIDEMIC.

WEDNESDAY'S DEATHS—135.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday .. 135
For preceding 24 hours 135
For corresponding 24 hours last year .. 103

The motality figures for Wednesday show no change from those of the preceding day, the number of deaths on both days being the same. The mortality was as follows in the different wards during the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday: Fort Ward 7, Mandvi Ward 16, Bhuleshwar Ward 16, Girgaum Ward 15, Byculla Ward 33, Parel Ward 11, Mahim Ward 16, railways and homeless 3 and hospitals 18. There was no attack or death from plague, cholera or small-pox on Wednesday.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

In addition to carrying dead bodies to Sonapur during the influenza epidemic, the volunteers of this Association worked at the table dispensaries of the Municipal Relief Committee, Social Service League, and Humanitarian League. Several calls were received for carrying dead bodies and the Association promptly supplied men in all cases. The Association has decided to take up the work of undertaker permanently.

DECREASE OF MORTALITY AT BANDRA

A steadily progressive decline in the epidemic mortality has been noticeable during the last few days at Bandra, and there is now every hope that before the visitation will completely pass off.

In normal times, there used to be 1 or 2, or at the most, 3 deaths daily; and very often *nil*. During the virulence of the epidemic the figure went up so high as 18, the daily average all throughout the epidemic being about 10. During the the past few days the figures ranged between 4 and 5.

The weather is now becoming more pleasant and the welcome favourable turn the epidemic has taken is generally attributed to favourable atmospheric conditions.

UNDERTAKERS' EXPERIENCE IN BANDRA.

Inquiry at an undertaker's firm at Bandra showed that during the virulence of the current epidemic they have had to cope with an unprecedented amount of work. They say that in normal times they used to have 1 or 2 orders per week, rarely 3 and very often nil. During the epidemic days they were so overwhelmed with orders that daily they had to refuse two or three. On an average they had to turn out about eight to nine coffins per day. During the last few days the figures have been approximating normal. The orders show that the mortality has been heaviest amongst the poor, children and married and unmarried women under 30.

OUTBREAK AT LALPUR.

A correspondent writes:—Lalpur, (Kathiawar) is seriously affected with the Influenza epidemic. Its population is about 2,500, yet the daily mortality averages from 10 to 12. The condition of the poorer class is piteous and they are badly in need of relief work. Appeal is made to the Bombay public for help.

STANDARD MILL S RES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some months back when there was an outery here about the Bull transactions in the Cotton Market you did a public service by denouncing the tactics of these bulls who threatened to ruin many people. Will you not do the same service now to save people from the clutches of two or three rich persons who have cornered the Standard Mill shares and who are now in a position to exact anything from the unfortunates who have fallen in their meshes? The New Share Bazaar, it is true, has already come to the relief of those who do business in that market by restricting the rise of these shares to 2,400, which is even then enormously high. But what about the Old Share Bazaar, which winks its eyes on these doings? This is how the matter stands at present:—It is known that the Standard Mill shares are not large and consequently they lend themselves to cornering by any person rich enough to buy them, and after cornering them, as in the present case, lays the knife on the neck of the people who have oversold them and ask, any price he likes in buying them or *badla* them. Now, unless a check is put on this, as soon as possible, it is left to these people to ruin, as they like, people who have made transactions in this concern. They are at the mercy of these persons who appear remorseless and who threaten to suck the marrow out of the very bones of their victims. People talk of the inquity of profiteering in these days; what is this if not profiteering in the boldest possible manner? Is it right that any man who has the means, should find out a way to skin in this manner those who hitherto believed share transactions to be a bona-fide business of buying and selling? I hope, Sir, your powerful voice will draw the attention of the authorities to this little corner of Bombay—The Old Share Bazaar. Otherwise ruin stares many in the face, because some rich men have made up their mind, unchecked, to do as they please with an unsuspecting public.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.
Oct. 31.

"THE CAR OF KINGS."
DAIMLER
"THE KING OF CARS."

When the first Daimler was built nothing but the best materials then obtainable were used. Traditions of quality were then founded, which are alive and active to-day. It is the faithfulness to ideals which has brought the Daimler to its present position, together with the development of the Daimler Sleeve-valve Engine.

SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Telegrams. "Chalo."

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Law Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS
25, Church Gate Street.
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

DR. V. G MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
272-277, Hornby Road, Fort.
opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES. LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

DIVALI
IS FAST APPROACHING
Visit Our Stores
for all your requirements necessary for the occasion
FOR PRESENTATION
FOR YOURSELF
FOR THE HOME
AND
FOR OTHERS
THE
Bombay Swadeshi Co-op. Stores
CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

H. I. DIXON & CO.,
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.
Beg. Office Tel. No. 786.

ELECTRIC MOTORS
(A.C. & D.C. 1 to 30 B.H.P.)
Always in Stock.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
48, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.
1

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANXIOUS—We shall deal with the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission in due course. We cannot proceed on the basis of the official summary, in which, you will notice, no mention is made of the Hon. Pandit Malaviya's minute of dissent.

MATTAN.—You must send your proper name and address before your letter can be considered.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 1st November, 1918.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTH—!

A long statement signed by Sir B. K. Bose, Mr. M. V. Joshi, and Mr. N. A. Dravid has been issued in defence of the Seceders' gathering. Important passages from it have already appeared in the columns of our morning contemporary and they suffice to show the egregious position assumed by some of the leaders of the Moderate party. After alluding to the demand for material modifications heard in the country, and observing that the two parties stand in "two planes of thought," the signatories make the following declaration:—

> "To begin with, it is necessary to point out that in this respect (i.e., the demand for modifications), the Moderate party, agreeing with the views prevailing among the best friends of India in England, is prepared to accept the scheme as a real advance towards responsible government, *even as it is and without any modifications.*"

As the first reasoned manifesto from a Moderates' camp as to their distinction from the Nationalists, we are glad to have a definite assurance like this touching their attitude towards the Reform Scheme. They are, on their own uncontradicted testimony, prepared to accept the scheme without modifications of any kind. Their differences from the Nationalists are at least definite and final, and for this measure of candour we have to thank the authors of this manifesto. The views prevailing among the best friends of India in England, it may be added, are matters about which the leaders of the Congress have at least as much accurate information as the Moderates. On this basis of unconditional acceptance, we agree with the three authors of the manifesto, the gulf between the Congress and them is unbridgeable. "It is specially anxious to make this position clear beyond mistake or misapprehension, as has been pointed out by well-informed persons in touch with influential parliamentary trend of opinion that insistence on introduction of modifications, except as to pure matters of detail, is likely to jeopardise the scheme," says the manifesto of the three Nagpur Moderates. Not in matters of pure detail only, but in matters of principle are Nationalists united in the demand for modifications. For instance, the formula concerning the undisputed and undivided authority of the Government of India, and the denial of the principle of Responsible Government in its constitution, has been rightly challenged by the Nationalists.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, a moving spirit and Vice-Chairman of the Moderate Conference, lecturing in Bombay claimed that in matters of principle, the Moderates would urge important modifications. We recall for his benefit the following admission in his second lecture:—

> "He was to speak that day on the arrangements that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report proposed for reconstructing the Government of India of the future. *He might say at once that this part of the authors' proposals had evoked universal dissatisfaction in India.* (Applause.) It was exactly here that the report was inconsistent with itself. (Cries of "Quite so.") In Mr. Sastri's judgment, *it failed to give full effect to one of the cardinal requirements of the August declaration*, upon which the report was supposed to have been based.

Lest it be contended by him or his apologists now, that he spoke only for himself, we would add that he argued confessedly as a spokesman of the Seceders. For,

> "he did not think anyone in this country, not even the stoutest Moderate, would shrink from saying that the Government of India ought to be liberalised. This constituted a grave defect in the scheme, and until it was rectified it was impossible for any one to recommend it to the country with enthusiasm. He would tell them why he took a strong ground in this matter. After all, the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was intended to give the people of India some voice in the determination of their political destiny. Their political destiny was sold in the Councils of the Government of India. Provincial autonomy was a thing, good and great. They would cherish it, would fight for it and get it. But that would not give them control over their own future, which they so much desired to have. That was why they wanted to obtain a footing in the Government of India as they had done in the Provincial Governments.

Those who heard the lecture of Mr. Sastri will remember that he said these things, not as a detached philosopher, but as a fervent opponent of the well-known formula of the Montagu-Chelmsford thesis—which the Nationalists in his company repudiated. It was a material modification which he would fight for, inasmuch as its denial was an evasion of the August Announcement, which he and his friends would revere as the immutable and unquestionable political covenant of the age. He is pledged to something more than polite protestations about the inadequecy of the Scheme, for he would agitate till he got it. The Society, of which he is president, was linked to the heels of the Moderates on account, as his paper said, of "their discipline." He and his friends were the Parnells of our time. In action we fear these very Parnells would at most make some halting demands in furtherance of additional reforms, and go to hibernate again, leaving the task of working for them to the very class of people they repudiate now as "Extremists." The country is sick of the platonic benevolence of such leaders, whose apathy and self-interested preoccupations are now the chief hindrance to political progress in India. The Moderates prefer the course of least botheration; they would bless the scheme and the authors, and possibly, in a mood of fervour, suggest some half-hearted modifications. The country will judge the merit of such service. To illustrate the likadaisical views of the Moderates, we would point out that the manifesto of the three Nagpore Moderates concludes by quoting the opinions of Mr. Frederic Harrison from his Obiter Scripta. The contributions of Mr. Frederic Harrison to the "Fortnightly Review," which the manifesto cites with unabashed coxcombry, are in the nature of random reflections divided by asterisks. But then there is a paragraph where he mentions that the scheme should be supported. The authors of the manifesto accordingly support it saying "the Moderate party would much rather be in the wrong with Frederic Harrison than in the right with the Extremist party." It is a veritable apotheosis of puerility and a proof of mental bankruptcy to talk like this. If the Moderates would commission Lord Sydenham to interview Mr. Kipling, Mr. Mallock, Mr. Silas Hocking and the author of that very interesting novel now available at Thacker's, called "The Man in the Moon," they could fortify their position with all the strength of a distinguished concurrence of views, and imagine they had confounded the Nationalists completely.

POLITICAL EXCURSIONISTS.

The meeting called by the European Association in Bombay was after all a tame affair. Many of the speakers had no quarrel with the Montagu reforms as such and some even affected to sympathise with Indian aspirations for a greater share in governing the country. But they were all intent on strengthening their position and demanding communal representation, an unreasonable request which obviously cannot be granted. For Europeans, there can be no back door to the Legislative Councils. We rejoice, however, that the political conscience of people, who have been deplorably indifferent to their duty in this respect hitherto, has been roused. But they must rise superior to their caste and communal interests and take a leading part in the general politics of the country. Once Europeans in this country begin to think for themselves we have not the least doubt they will be the first to point out the glaring defects in the administration of the country. One speaker wanted even to teach business to Government. He could not make out why references to Government remained unanswered for months together. As he takes increasing interest in politics, we hope, he will learn many more scandalous things that require to be put right. We welcome such gentlemen to public life and, where their grievances are genuine, they will have every support and cooperation. We cordially agree with Mr. Guthrie in his view that the feeling in the country is not at all anti-European. People have had enough of bureaucratic administration. That is the trouble. As the Aga Khan has well put it, the time has come when it should no more be a government of *fiat*, however excellent the *fiat*. What is wanted is an essentially modern state, giving the peoples themselves the right to direct policy. Nobody wants to exclude European British subjects. They must be given equal opportunities and a fair field, but they can no longer expect favours and concessions at the expense of the people of the country.

The Chairman, Mr. Haig-Brown, who seems to have emerged from a prehistoric cave, echoed the view of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the time was inopportune for the discussion of the reforms, though reconstruction is in the air and is in progress all over the world. He also urged that the reforms should be undertaken piece-meal and that the Government of India should be left intact and that the experiment should be made in the smaller theatres of provinces first. Mr. Haig-Brown probably does not know that Mr. Montagu is saying precisely this, but that united India demands that adequate reforms should be carried out in the Government of India also. The Aga Khan refers to this sickening argument of learning harsh administration before interfering with State affairs, which is so popular with political tyros like Mr. Haig-Brown. He says:—

> "turning to the examples of some advanced countries, we find that invariably the responsibility of Government to the people has tended the application of democracy to municipal rule. . . . In other words, the principle of popular control was applied first to the State as a whole and subsequently to its component parts and rural areas."

The success of provincial autonomy will largely depend on the liberalization of the Government of India. It is the misfortune of those gentlemen who leave the political machine and the business of politics to others, and never look up from their desks till somebody like Mr. Welby, stricken with panic and nurtured on prejudice, rushes in with the cry of "Wolf," that when they do enter the political arena they come with a profoundity of ignorance which leads them to put forward shibboleths that have been exploded over and over again. The European Association shou'd send Mr. Haig-Brown to school before they put him forward again as a spokesman. The Chairman laboured the Anglo-Indian view that India is a prosperous country and that two factors contribute to this happy consummation. One is the I. C. S. and the other the European Commercial community India cannot make use of the entire output of its raw goods, and but for the European merchants, the surplus would have run to waste! We have no time to waste in discussing these chestnuts. The economics of Mr. Haig-Brown are interesting, but their proper place is a museum.

Mr. Welby, who laid down the pen in order to champion the cause of the Europeans, was there and singing on a somewhat subdued note in the presence of a civilization that is somewhat in advance of the Madras Club. But he had some novel things to say. He was of opinion that, though the good Mr. Montagu laid down that the British authority must be the judge of the pace of political progress in India, practically once the first step is taken, there will be precipitate progress. We wish we could share this belief. The ex-Editor of the "Madras Mail" seems to have a wonderful brain for imagining unheard-of difficulties. What does he want? Does he, therefore, desire that no step should be taken? Mr. Welby thinks that by the present division of subjects it will be left only to Government to adopt necessary but seemingly extortionate and coercive measures and that all popular departments will be in the hands of Indians. Really Mr. Welby is justifying his existence. There is only one thing that should be done to get over the difficulty, and, if Mr. Welby has any influence, let him try the method. Both popular and unpopular departments should be handed over to the people; there seems to be no other way out of the wood!

SELF-DETERMINATION.

President Wilson, in explaining his opposition to an economic war after the war of arms, says that "he did not mean to suggest any restriction upon internal economic policies, but only that whatever tariff, high or low, any nation might deem necessary should be applied equally to all foreign nations." This explanation must set at rest all controversies on the subject. The wisdom and the justice of President Wilson's position cannot be questioned. For, if we are to have an enduring peace, hatred as a basis of international relation must give way to cooperative endeavour and impartial treatment to all. But nations, like individuals, must live before they can cooperate. President Wilson, therefore, admits the possibility of a nation's need for self-preservation, which may compel her to protect herself from foreign competition from whatever quarter of the globe it may come. Apart from its value for purposes of an enduring peace, President Wilson's pronouncement has, therefore, special importance to India. For, it exactly indicates her need and completely justifies herself to the world. India's need is fiscal freedom,—freedom to adjust her tariffs impartially against all countries, not with a view to self-aggrandisement but, by protecting her nascent industries from the unfair competition of powerful, well-established and tariff-nourished manufactures, to enable her to regain her rightful position of economic equality with the rest of the world.

This being the vital need of India, it has both a political and economic bearing. As we have so often pointed out, next to its failure to afford a satisfactory solution of India's political aspiration, the greatest defect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report is that it makes no definite recommendation in regard to the country's demand for fiscal freedom. The same defect appears to mar the report of the Industrial Commission, a summary of which we published on Wednesday. The blame for this, of course, does not lie altogether with the framers of the report, for the subject of fiscal autonomy was expressly and unwisely excluded from the scope of their enquiry—though, the economic conditions of India being what they are, it is impossible to think of any body of impartial experts making recommendations for the country's industrial salvation without being compelled by the sheer necessities of their task emphatically to record their view that their recommendations could not be expected fully to bear fruit for the good of the country unless she was first freed from the economic fetters which enthralled her and stunted her legitimate growth. The importance of bearing in mind the cardinal consideration of fiscal autonomy is, therefore, as great in the examination of the Holland Commission's Report as in that of the constitutional reforms adumbrated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. The labours of this Commission will have been practically in vain and whatever good India may expect from its recommendations, supposing they are adequate and satisfactory, can only be possible if India's resources and labour are exploited in the interests of her own people primarily by the people themselves having full control over their disposition. Yet another consideration must not be overlooked in the examination of the recommendations of the Commission. And that has regard to the time when the Commission was appointed, the time it took to deliberate and the time its recommendations have been published. The cessation of imports as a result of the outbreak of the war afforded India an opportunity she never had during the last century and more of putting her house in order by so equipping herself industrially as to become a self-reliant, self-contained and prosperous country. What time action—and prompt action—was required, the Government sought refuge from the clamant necessity of doing the right thing in the old device of appointing a Commission. While precious months were spent by the Commission in its enquiry and deliberation, a unique opportunity was slipping away never to return. Now that the Commission has concluded its enquiry and deliberation, conducted in an amazingly leisurely fashion having regard to the urgency of the question, the end of war is practically within sight and before the Commission's recommendations are carried into effect,—granting this is done with the required expedition and thoroughness and not with the usual bureaucratic dilatoriness and ineptitude,—the rest of the world will have begun to repair and reconstruct its industrial fabric and India will be confronted with the stupendous task of facing a world competition while herself still labouring under the disability of her economic impotence. The disability, however, is not an irremediable one nor one the effect of which cannot be soon removed,—provided the right remedy is applied, and applied at the right moment.

The problem of India is a problem of her people's material poverty and of their political serfdom. It is, however, almost half solved by the fact that her people possess illimitable latent resources of intellectual and material wealth, whose development in the not distant past made her at once the proudest, the richest and the most civilized country in the world. The problem can fully be solved by the removal of an irony that has constituted the blackest spot in England's political history. The good that her connection with England has done to India and her people can never be forgotten. But history will record that, just as the political domination of India by England for a century-and-a-half left the former the least self-respecting member of the British Commonwealth during the greatest crisis of the world's history so, in spite of all that India, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has recalled, did to contribute to the prosperity of England during the same period, so much did she suffer by reason of the illiberal policy of her rulers that, with all her vast material resources and requirements, she remained the poorest country in the world. The Industrial Commission has made certain recommendations for the industrial regeneration of the country. With these recommendations we shall deal fully on later occasions, when the report of the Commission is before us. The Commission's constructive proposals, it is stated, are based on the acceptance of two principles: first, "that in future Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country, with the aim of making India more self-contained in respect of men and material" and, second, "that it is impossible for Government to undertake that part, unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice." We welcome the emphatic statement of the first principle. We do not think that in formulating the second principle the Commission has exhausted all the possibilities of the part Government can play. And we deem it essential to emphasise that the constructive part of the Commission's proposals cannot be expected to materialise and the defective portions rectified so long as the present dispensation of constitutional and fiscal machinery prevails. Under the existing system, economic as any other reform has much less chance than the well-being and advancement of the people demand. For, Indian public opinion is powerless and service and sectional interests are not always subordinated to the commonweal. The system has, therefore, so thoroughly to be altered as to make the will of the people prevail in industrial as in other internal matters. It is only then will the object, which the Government had or should have had in view in appointing the Commission, have been realized and life made really worth living for the tens of millions of India's poor, with whose conditions, as it is, no honest man can affect to be satisfied.

Notes of the Day.

Sir John Hewett's Mission.

Respecting Sir John Hewett's mission to Mesopotamia, as to which there has been some speculation, the following Press communiqué has now been issued:

> "Sir John Hewett is expected to arrive shortly in Bombay, where he will be joined by two other officers. The party will then proceed to Mesopotamia to examine and report to the War Office on the administration, finance and control of agricultural and irrigation schemes in that country connected with the maintenance of the troops, and on certain questions of financial adjustment."

We trust Sir John Hewett's expenses and salary or special allowance as the case may be will be defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer and not debited to India. The same principle should apply to Mr. Ludovic Porter who, it is reported, will accompany Sir John Hewett, or any other relative who may form part of his party. The occasion is clearly one for Indian revenues not to be saddled with the expenses of the mission. It is rumoured in Bombay that Sir Claude Hill will also accompany Sir John Hewett. In that case we trust his services, too, will be lent to the Imperial Government.

Bombay Exemption Tribunal.

We regret that in our comments on the proceedings of the Bombay Exemption Tribunal, we were misled by the printed report into doing an injustice to the gentlemen employed by the Burma and India Dissolved Acetelyne Welding and Lighting Company, who were granted total exemption. We are informed that Messrs. A. H. Bomsor, W. J. Lambert and B. G. Moulton, the gentlemen referred to, are all engaged night and day on work of repairing steamers in the Government Dockyard, which is of a skilled character requiring a special training and which they alone are able to carry out. The exemption was applied for by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, although this was not stated in the report. These gentlemen are obviously engaged on war work and we regret that our remarks should have been made to apply to them.

Hackney Carriage Owners' Complaint.

We publish in another column a letter from about fifty owners of hack victorias in Bombay complaining of very arbitrary treatment of themselves by the officer appointed by Government under the Glanders and Farcies Act to exercise supervision over their horses. The matter appears to us to be one deserving the attention of Government, for while, no doubt, it is important that the provisions of the Act for the prevention of the spread of disease should be carried out with adequate strictness, that does not necessarily entail that men engaged in this business should not be treated in a proper manner and with due consideration, and care should not be taken to subject them to the least possible inconvenience. Very grave complaints are made as to the manner in which Mr. K. Heelett seems to think he is entitled, as a public servant, to treat those who have the misfortune to come under his supervision. It appears that the intervention of the Commissioner of Police was sought recently and he was able to bring about a reasonable adjustment in a particular case, for which the public as well as the gharry owners, have reason to be grateful to him. But the latter fear that the result of this may be an attempt to invest Mr. Hewlett with the fullest powers to carry out the arbitrary measures which he may think necessary. The matter has its importance from the public point of view, for this wholesale seizure of horses engaged in the hackney carriage industry is calculated to cause very grave inconvenience to the public at large.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH DASH.

PROGRESS OF OISE-SERRE BATTLE.

IMPENDING FALL OF GUISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-30 a.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Between the Oise and the Serre there were lively artillery actions, notably in the region of Crecy-sur-Serre. The Fifth Army attacked westward of Chateau-Porcien on a front of twelve kilometres between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Serpy. The French fought with magnificent dash. The enemy, who had been ordered to hold at all costs, resisted with great desperation.

On the left, despite the abundance of machineguns, we debouched from St. Quentin-le-Petit and carried our lines to the approaches of Hill 137, westward of Banogues.

We made progress in the centre, overcoming all resistance, and drove the enemy back over the Recouvrance road.

On the right, we carried Hill 156 and advanced eastwards. The number of prisoners counted exceeds 850.

CAPTURE OF PEAUFORT FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-35 p.m., Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

A French communiqué says:—North of Guise we made progress on the north bank of the Oise and captured Peaufort farm west of Lesquielles. On the right of Peron we readvanced east of Monceau-de-Neuf.

MEUSE FRONT.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-30 a.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

Last night's American communiqué says:—There was heavy artillery fire west of the Meuse, especially north of St. Juvis. Aerial activity is increasing. Eighteen enemy machines were brought down. Five of ours are missing.

AMERICANS OCCUPY AINCREVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-30 p.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

An American official communiqué says:—Northward of Verdun we have occupied Aincreville and established lines northward of that village.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-20 p.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

A British communiqué says:—We progressed and secured prisoners in patrol encounters.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-45 a.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

Last night's British communiqué says:—We made a successful raid north-east of Englefontaine, taking 70 prisoners. We repulsed an attempted attack north of Famars.

ALLIED CAPTURES IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-50 a.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

A British Belgian communiqué says:—Between October 14 and 27 we took 18,493 prisoners in Flanders, 7,962 of whom were taken by the Belgians, 5,354 by the British Second Army and 5,177 by the French. Since Sept. 28 over 30,000 prisoners have been taken.

Five-hundred and nine guns and 1,200 machineguns were captured between October 14 and 27.

IMPENDING FALL OF GUISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

The Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The battle is raging on the outskirts of the Guise the fall of which is expected soon.

BRITISH AERIAL BOMBING EXPEDITIONS.

AERODROMES AND RAILWAYS AT TACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

The Independent Force on Oct. 28 heavily attacked the Morhange aerodrome. Eighteen hits were observed and a fire resulted. We shot down an enemy aeroplane in flames.

We also bombed the Frescaty aerodrome, attacked the Badischer soda-factory, also the railways of Treves and Saarbrucken and rail-junctions at Longyon, Ecousiez and Thionville. Excellent results were observed. A total of ten tons of bombs was dropped. No British machine is missing.

We attacked to-day the rail-junction at Longuyon and an aerodrome at Jametz with good results. Three British machines remain unlocated.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE ON PIAVE.

VITTORIO THREATENED.

33,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 7-30 p.m.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

ROME.—The Allied offensive on the Piave has hitherto resulted in the taking of over 22,000 prisoners. The attacking front is now over a hundred kilometres from Grappa to the sea as the Third Italian Army under the Duke of Aosta has begun the advance and established bridgeheads on the Lower Piave at Salgareda opposite Zenzon and Santadona-di-Piave. The advance of the Twelfth and Eighth armies threatens from two directions Vittorio, the enemy's only outlet to Ventian plains from the Brenner pass.

ENEMY RETREATING HARDPRESSED.

BITTER FIGHTING IN GRAPPA REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-35 a.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

Last night's Italian communiqué says:—Our Eighth and Twelfth Armies attacked the enemy frontally, while the Tenth Army threatened his flank. The enemy abandoned his positions on the heights of the left bank of the Piave and is retreating hardpressed. We liberated numerous villages.

Our parties closely followed up the enemy who blew up bridges on the Monticano. We entered Conegliano.

Northward on the right of the Piave we co-operated with troops on the left bank and passed, after a lively and brilliant struggle, beyond the Calcino torrent.

Bitter fighting continues in region of the Grappa.

We took thousands of prisoners and captured over 150 guns, many of which are already in action against the enemy.

CAPTURE OF SEGUSINO AND MOUNT GOSEN.

A TOTAL OF 33000 PRISONERS,

LONDON, 9 p.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 31.

An Italian official communiqué says:—Between the Brenta and the sea, three quarters of the Italian Army is engaged in conjunction with the 14th British Army Corps, a French division, and an American infantry regiment. The enemy eastward of the Piave is yielding under this formidable pressure. We gained advantages yesterday in the region of Pertica and Col Dillors.

Our operations astride the Piave, resulted in the capture of Segusino and the Mount Gosen. We reached the southern outskirts of Quero. Our Eighth Army reached Vittorio, and is now fighting northward of Conegliano

Our Third Army crossed the Piave at San-Donaydi-Piave and eastward of Zenson. The total of prisoners is 33,000 and the guns captured amount to several hundreds.

ADVANCE TOWARDS SCUTARI.

In Albania we occupied San Giovanni-di-Medua and we are advancing towards Scutari.

TENTH ARMY CAPTURES 11,000 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8-35 p.m. Oct. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 31.

A British-Italian communiqué says:—The Tenth Army since the commencement of operations has taken 11,000 prisoners, of whom the 14th British Corps has taken 6,176. The numbers of guns and the amount of material have not yet been enumerated. The Montello group of armies has made a magnificent advance and has taken many prisoners

KING EMMANUEL CROSSES PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

Reuter's correspondent on the Italian front says that King Emmanuel has crossed the Piave. He received an ovation from the Austrian prisoners.

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT.

WITHDRAWS THREE DIVISIONS FROM WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Oct. 30, 10-15 p.m.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

The Austrians have withdrawn three divisions from the Western front to oppose the British and Italians who have crossed the Piave on a front of over thirty miles. We have reached the outskirts of Oderzo and are advancing across Monticano towards the Livenza river.

BRITISH WEAVERS' DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

Two hundred thousand weavers have applied for a fifty per cent advance of wages and at least 65 per cent. of full time pay for short time work.

REVOLUTION SEETHING IN HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

According to Swiss reports revolution is seething in Hungary. A hundred thousand people demonstrated in Budapest in favour of Count Karolyi and peace and abolition of the German alliance. They were fired on with rifles and machineguns and suffered heavy casualties while attempting to reach Archduke Joseph's palace. Martial law has been proclaimed in Budapest.

Count Karolyi was not appointed Premier because the King does not accept his programme, which includes complete independence of Hungary.

There have been renewed rumours of the Kaiser's impending abdication. Much significance is attached to the fact that the "Frankfurther Zeitung" one of the most responsible newspapers in Germany, is now urging this course.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN STATE PROCLAIMED AT PRAGUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the Czecho-Slovakian state has been proclaimed at Prague (which is now completely controlled by the military) by the Czecho-Slovak National Council.

WHY LUDENDORFF WAS FORCED TO RESIGN.

NEW GOVERNMENT TOO STRONG FOR HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 8-25 p.m.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

Ludendorff's resignation has been hitherto explained as chiefly due to the failure of his military plans but later advices strongly intimate that he endeavoured to overthrow the new Government and establish virtually military dictatorship, but the Government proved stronger than Ludendorff who was forced to resign. The incident illustrates future possibilities if the Government weakens.

INDIAN WAR PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hope stated that there were 217 Indian officers and 6,569 men war prisoners in Turkey. Six officers and 1,170 men had been repatriated on grounds of health. Seven hundred Indians were entitled to release under the Anglo-Turkish exchange of prisoners in November.

PROHIBITION OF WOMEN TRAVELLING ON SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macnamara stated that the prohibition of British women travelling on sea, would be reviewed as soon as it was certain, that merchantmen were immune from enemy attack.

ABOLITION OF CENSORSHIP ON AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—The censorship on newspapers from Austria has been abolished.

BRITISH RACING.

RESULT OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

The Cambridgeshire was run to-day. The result was as follows:—

ZINOVIA	1
DANSELLON	2
IRISH ELEGANCE	3

Twenty-two ran. Won by a head, a head separating second and third.

Betting at the outset was: 9 to 2 against Zinovia, 33 to 1 against Dansellon and 25 to 1 against Irish Elegance.

SERBIAN CAMPAIGN.

TROOPS WITHIN 40 MILES OF DANUBE.

NEARLP HALF OF MONTENEGRO RECLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 p.m. Oct. 31.

French eastern communiqué says:—The Serbians have reached the front of the Stagarijesava river, twenty kilometres north of Kragujevatz, taking several hundreds of prisoners.

Towards the Ujice and Herzegovina frontier the Serbians have reached the passes west of Cacak.

The Yugo-Slavs operating in Montenegro advanced beyond Ipek and Diakova.

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

The latest news shows that the Serbians in Northern Serbia are now forty miles from the Danube, while another force of Serbians is near the Bosnian frontier.

Nearly half of Montenegro has been reclaimed.

RISING IN MONTENEGRO.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS HASTILY EVACUATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 11-50 a.m.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Cettinje states that a general rising has broken out in Montenegro. Austro-Hungarians are hastily evacuating the country and the insurgents hold Skutari. Interesting developments are foreshadowed as enemy forces are being driven back upon Skutari by the Italians from the South.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m. Oct. 31.

A wireless Austrian official communiqué says:—On the battlefront we evacuated the most strongly attacked sectors.

ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

BOLSHEVIK LEADER'S INCITEMENT TO MASSACRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Petrograd states that the leader Cinovieff in a fiery speech urged the workmen to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution on November 10, by exterminating the remains of Bourgeoisie. The speech is regarded as an incitement to massacre and has caused a panic in Petrograd.

CAILLAUX'S TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON.

BASED ON 7,000 DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

PARIS.—The trial of M. Caillaux for high treason, based on 7,000 documents, has begun before the High Court of Senate.

POST-WAR CURRENCY.

INCREASE OF GOLD RESERVE TO 150 MILLIONS RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

The report of the Committee of Financial Experts, including Dominion representatives, appointed by the Treasury to consider post-war currency, recommends a very early establishment of a sinking-fund from revenue and increase of gold reserve to 150 millions. The Committee is of opinion that an early resumption of the internal circulation of gold after the war is not desirable.

GERMAN TRAFFIC THROUGH DUTCH LIMBURG STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—The German rail traffic through Dutch Limburg has been discontinued.

SO-CALLED GERMAN WAR CABINET.

SECRETARIES STILL LIABLE TO DISMISSAL BY KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

Replying to a question Lord Robert Cecil stated that there was no evidence that the power of the German Bundesrat was in any way modified. The German Secretaries of State were appointed by the Kaiser and they were presumably liable to dismissal by the Emperor. Therefore, presumably the so-called [illegible] War Cabinet did not correspond [illegible] tionally to the Allied War Cabin[illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)

LATEST CABLES.

ANDRASSY'S NOTE COMMUNICATED TO ALLIES.

SELF-DETERMIMATION FOR ALL RAE S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 8-5 p.m.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Vienna states that Austria-Hungary has communicated the contents of Count Andrassy's note to Mr. Lansing to the Allied Governments, requesting that they will agree to the proposals and support them in Washington.

Andrassy on 29th October telegraphed to Mr. Lansing and confirmed Austria-Hungary's complete acceptance of President Wilson's declarations. He said: "In complete harmony with the endeavours of President Wilson to create safeguards against future wars and to create a family of nations, we have already made preparations to enable the races of Austria and Hungary to determine and carry out unhindered their future constitution in accordance with their own wishes." He also drew attention to Emperor Karl's unswerving endeavours towards peace since his succession.

Andrassy concluded by emphasising that peace was more than ever desired to-day by the Monarchy and all races in Austria and Hungary, reiterating the request for immediate armistice on all fronts and initiation of peace negotiations in the interests of humanity and of all races in Austria and Hungary.

ANDRASSY'S NEW OFFICE.

SEPARATION OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. Midnight, Oct. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram to the "Weser Zeitung" from Budapest says:—Karolyi and Andrassy have reached an understanding under which Andrassy will be joint Foreign Minister temporarily with Karolyi, thereafter becoming the Hungarian Foreign Minister "thus completing the separation of Hungary and Austria."

SUPPLEMENTARY GERMAN NOTE.

DELIVERED IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. Midnight, Oct. 31.

WASHINGTON.—A supplementary German note has been delivered. It is stated that it makes no change in the situation. The next step is expected to be announced by all associated capitals to belligerents giving armistice terms.

THE KAISER.

"READY TO ABDICATE UNHESITATINGLY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a telegram from Berlin, the Kaiser told a number of members of the Reichstag that people must not think that he had decided to stay on the throne. He added that if the moment came when the interests of Germany demanded it, he would abdicate unhesitatingly, but the moment seemed not yet to have come.

It is generally admitted that the abdication "when it takes place" will be in favour of the Crown Prince's eldest son, necessitating a regency council headed by the Chancellor.

GENERAL GROENER.

LUDENDORFF'S SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin telegram states that General Groener has been appointed as Ludendorff's successor.

NEW-HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 1.

BALE.—Count Hadik has been appointed Hungarian Premier.

ITALIANS OCCUPY ASIAGO.

PONTE-DI-PIAVE OPENING CARRIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

An Italian communiqué says: Eastward of the Piave we continue to advance rapidly sweeping away the enemy who vainly attempts to stem our march. The heads of our columns have reached Serravalle, Ursago, Glarina and Oderzo. Our cavalry has been launched on the plains and some squadrons have entered Sacile.

The Third Army is brilliantly overcoming strong resistance between the Piave and Monticano. The opening into the Ponte-di-Piave was carried after very fierce action.

We have occupied the Asiago. Thousands of prisoners and many captured guns are [illegible] illustrated numerous Italian war

TURKEY NEGOTIATING WITH ENTENTE.

REPORT BELIEVED BY TURKISH PRES S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—The Turkish press is disposed to credit the current report, that Turkey is negotiating with the Entente. The public favours the opening of the Straits ermitting entrance of the fleet for the purpose of landing a detachment to supervise demobilisation.

GERMANY'S SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

EXPLAININC CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 8-25 a.m.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin telegram states that Germany has despatched a supplementary note to President Wilson explaining the constitutional changes in Germany.

ANDRASSY'S DRAMATIC NOTE.

BESEECHING LANSING TO "USE INFLUENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 9 p.m.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., Oct. 31.

It appears that Andrassy's dramatic new note was telegraphed direct to Mr. Lansing personally beseeching him "to use your influence with the President". Andrassy is further credited with the intention of opening separate negotiations with Italy.

IMPORTANT NAVAL CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

FOR FORMULATION OF ARMISTICE DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Oct. 31.

PARIS.—An important Allied Naval Conference is being held presumably with the object of formulating armistice demands. Sir Eric Geddes and Vice-admiral Wemyss are included in the British representation.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF BRITISH PRISONERS

ESSENTIAL AND PRIMARY CONDITION OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

In his indictment in the House of Commons on the prisoners of war Sir George Cave said that the immediate release of all British prisoners would form an essential and primary condition of the Armistice. He fore-shadowed the publication of another terrible White-Book detailing further atrocities.

DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

TURKS CONCENTRATING AT BULAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Oct. 31.

PARIS.—A message from Athens says the last remnants of the Turkish army are concentrating at Bulair. They will use the Chatalja lines as a second line for the defence of Constantinople.

MR. MONTAGU AS APOLOGIST.
II.

BY SYUD HOSSAIN.

[From "Young India."]

I showed last week that Mr. Montagu has spoilt his case and his claims on behalf of the impending dawn of a "New Era" in India by entertaining two basic fallacies by way of prelude to his theme. One is the assumption—which has been riotously common of late with the shallower and cheaper kind of political controversialist—that the moment you have demonstrated your indubitable superiority to German morals and methods, you secure a triumphant certificate of good character for British bureaucratic rule in India. That, of course, is not the case. No one can be "honourably acquitted" of, say, a misdemeanor simply because someone else has been found guilty of murder. Each indictment must be met on its own counts. The other argumental device followed by Mr. Montagu is no less clumsy: that of talking of the "British Empire" coprehensively and as a unity in a context where adequate discrimination between its Self-Governing Dominions and its subject dependencies is utterly indispensable. To say this is not to be super-critical. It is Mr. Montagu himself who forces the issue, and challenges analysis. When he says: "It is rather from the moral side that I would have you to consider the position that Great Britain occupies in India," there is no option for one but to follow him in the quest for truth. Again, when he says: "in my judgment nothing more expresses the worthiness or unworthiness of a Government and its people than their relationships to the backward races within their jurisdiction," the Indian people are entirely at one with him. I for one entirely accept the criterion, with the necessary reservation that "backward races" is a relative term. Let us then apply it to Mr. Montagu's claims on behalf of what may be called the old era in India, as well as to his expectations in respect of the "new era" which his Reforms are fondly expected to usher in. Says Mr. Montagu:

"Englishmen were originally attracted to India by the commercial advantages it offered. It was the case of the flag following trade. As soon as our position in India was established we at once accepted the responsibility of governing for the good of the governed. A progressive effort was initiated towards the realisation there of the aims for which Britain and the British stand all over the world and we never have receded from that position."

In the above extract the first two sentences represent correct history; the third sentence represents untrue history, and the fourth may be put in the category of the dubious pending a definition of "the aims for which Britain and the British stand all over the world" with special reference to (1) whether those aims applied equally to peoples of the British and non-British races, and (2) whether the aims in question have been consistently the same all through—say, before August, 1914, and after. "We at once accepted the responsibility of governing for the good of the governed," is a claim which, as I have suggested, is not borne out by facts. I mentioned in my previous article that Mr. Montagu's "interview" was mainly intended for American and Allied consumption. There is at least one man in America who is not likely to be unduly impressed by Mr. Montagu's too easy and rosy view of history. Writing but twelve years ago, after a tour of India in which he studied at close range the character of British rule in this country as maintained by the bureaucracy, Mr. W. J. Bryan said:

"The trouble is that England acquired India for England's advantage, not for India's, and that she holds India for England's benefit, not for India's. She administers India with an eye to England's interests, not India, and she passes judgment upon every question as a judge would were he permitted to decide his own case."

The point is not, of course, whether some *incidental* good may or may not have accrued to the people of India from their contact with Great Britain, but what has been the motive-force, the inspiration, of such contact. Mr. Bryan's finding is not necessarily one, at any rate in so far as it is retrospective, of which England need be ashamed. The world has undergone a continuous process of refinement of the ideals which govern it, and it would be fallacious folly, in any department of human activity or ethics, to judge of the incidents or the episodes of the seventeenth or the eighteenth century by the standards and criteria of the twentieth. There is no need, therefore, to camouflage past history, and artificially invest it with the character of organic community with the present. Mr. Montagu and other British statesmen have no doubt brought a change of vision and change of heart in their reading of the Indian problem, but it is as yet a potential blessing, and for that very reason, pending the dawn of the "new era", it is necessary to hold fast to facts. Here then is another chunk of them, as chronicled by Mr. Bryan:

"The officials in India owe their appointment directly or indirectly to the Home Government, and the Home Government holds authority at the sufferance of the people of England, not of the people of India. The officials who go out from England to serve a certain time, and then return, whose interests are in England, rather than in India, and whose sympathies are naturally with the British rather than with the Natives, cannot be expected to view questions from the same standpoint as the Indians. Neither can these officials be expected to know the needs of the people as well as those who share their daily life and aspirations."

Anyone who has read Mr. Bryan's impressions of his Indian tour knows that he is no hostile critic. Dispassionate discrimination is their key-note, and no one could be less of a pettifogging partisan by temperament than he. He has paid a glowing tribute to those aspects of British Rule in India which, to his mind, deserved commendation. But his manner of reading and presenting history is not Mr. Montagu's.

Mr. Montagu's doctrine of "a progressive effort" having been initiated by the British rulers of India from the very commencement of their dominion in this country has landed him in a progressively painful struggle—painful at any rate to his readers—to make the facts fit into his theory. He harks back to a prophecy of one hundred and twenty years ago made by Sir Thomas Munro, and finds a fulfilment of it in what Lord Morley and he himself have done. The passage is characteristic of Mr. Montagu, and will bear analysis:

"It has been said by opopnents that the work upon which I am now engaged was forced upon us by the war, and a danger of Indian uprising against us as the result of our system of Government. Nothing could be more obviously and probably untrue. Sir Thomas Munro, one hundred and twenty years ago, announced that he looked forward to the time when the population of India would be sufficiently enlightened to frame and conduct a Government for themselves. Thus, so long ago as that, British administrators recognised the progressive character of our rule in India, and from time to time new departures in the system of Government have been introduced, culminating in 1909 in the important reforms associated with the names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. That, it will be noted, was five years before the outbreak of the present war."

Those people will agree with Mr. Montagu that "nothing could be more obviously and probably untrue" than, at all events, the danger of an Indian uprising. Indians are not cast in the revolutionary mould: the history of India, including that not altogether negligible stretch of it which is anterior to the rise of British Dominion in the country, is witness of that fact. Moreover, Indians *are* loyal to the British connection in a sense so profound, and even mystic, that the British bureaucrats at any rate have never comprehended it in its full force and meaning. In the third place, I may say in the familiar formula, that the question does not arise. Intention apart, there could in the very nature of things be no question of "an Indian uprising." Only people who have arms can "uprise" against anything: Indians have none. Mr. Montagu, again, would perhaps have done well not to have cited Sir Thomas Munro. The great Munro was one of the noblest specimens of British character who ever came out to India and he makes a dangerous witness. Let me recall to Mr. Montagu's memory the vivid warning he gave to his own countrymen *a propos* of the moral havoc which an undisciplined and egotistical alien rule is calculated to work on a people subjected to it, and of which he saw concrete signs in India in his own time. Said Sir Thomas:

"Let Britain be subjugated by a foreign power to-morrow; let the people be excluded from all share in the Government, from public honours, from every office of high trust and emolument, and let them in every situation be considered as unworthy of trust, and all their knowledge and all their literature, sacred and profane, would not save them from becoming, in another generation or two, a low-minded, deceitful and dishonest race."

In presenting this argument Munro seems to have deliberately pitched it high—in order to bring home the warning to those for whom it was intended. It is not to be supposed that so careful a thinker as he was not alive to the limitation to which his thesis, fundamentally sound as it is, might become liable by factors making for mitigation and conservation. If Indians to-day have not touched those depths of degradation contemplated in Munro's illustration, the explanation lies in the fact that redemptive elements of stirling value have been at work in their national evolution. The system of bureaucratic government with its attendant evils of race domination and consequent emasculation and exploitation has been bad, but the intellectual inspiration of British rule has been good. It has made for democratisation and integration. Even the bureaucrats could not prevent the people of India from profiting, for example, from the lessons of English history. The message of English literature, again, has been an abiding factor of essential good. It is notorious that the bureaucrats have not felt happy about it. They could not very well have reversed the processes of history, and imposed a retrospective annihilation upon Macaulay, but they have fought hard, especially latterly, albeit in a haphazard way, to undo the mischief of Macaulay. I may give one example. One of the Indian universities not so long ago abolished Burke from the B.A. course and substituted—Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey"! As a cynical commentary on the prolonged association of the Indian people with a type of the bureaucrat the arrangement was admirable, but unfortunately it is impossible to credit the bureaucracy with any such faculty of conscious humour. The intention was far otherwise.

To return to Munro. While it is true enough, as Mr. Montagu says, that one hundred and twenty years ago he announced that he looked forward to the time when the population of India would be self-governing, the inference from that circumstance is not, as Mr. Montagu implies, that even at that far-off date the British administration of this country was "a thing of joy" which threatened to develop into "a beauty for ever"! On the contrary, Munro denounced the inept and insincere character of British rule as he saw it in his day, with the utmost conviction. Mr. Montagu while he quoted the prophecy might as well have also quoted the warning which accompanied it. "Our present system of Government," said Munro:

"by excluding all natives from power, and trust, and emolument, is much more efficacious in depressing, than all our laws and schoolbooks can do in elevating their character. We are working against our own designs, and we can expect to make no progress while we work with a feeble instrument to improve, and a powerful one to deteriorate. The improvement of the character of a people, and the keeping them, at the same time, in the lowest state of dependence on foreign rulers, to which they can be reduced by conquest, are matters quite incompatible with each other."

It would be pertinent to ask how far the *gravamen* of Munro's charge still holds. What has been done during the last 120 years, as a matter of conscious policy, to reverse the ratio of the influence of the "feeble instrument" and the powerful one depicted by him? How do we stand to-day in respect of the exclusion of Indians "from power, and trust, and emolument"? What has been the net mitigation achieved of "the lowest state of dependence on foreign rulers"?—and has it been proportionate to the time that has passed since Munro spoke, one hundred and twenty years? These questions may perhaps be best answered by examining the claims which Mr. Montagu puts forward. He complains that—"It has been said by opponents that the work upon which I am now engaged was forced upon us by the war." The "work", I take it, is the carrying into effect of the declaration of August 20th. Leaving for the moment the question whether Mr. Montagu's own proposals constitute an adequate fulfilment of that declaration of policy, let us scrutinise his specific complaint. "Progressive realisation of Responsible Government in India" is the essence of the new evangel, coupled with the very material condition that "substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible." Mr. Montagu resents the suggestion that this policy is a war-time product. Yet, Lord Crewe, Mr. Montagu's last predecessor but one in the office of Secretary of State, declared but five years earlier:

"There is a certain section in India which looks forward to a measure of Self-Government approaching that which has been granted in the Dominions. *I see no future for India on these terms.*"

Mr. Montagu points triumphantly to the fact that the Morley-Minto reforms were introduced "five years before the outbreak of the present war." He also says in the interview that—"Broadly speaking, what we are doing is to lay the foundations of Parliamentary Government in the Provinces." Let us contrast this with what Mr. Montagu's "master" and predecessor, Lord Morley himself, declared only four years before Lord Crewe's discouraging denial of Indian national aspirations. Mr. John Morley (as he then was) made his meaning unambiguously clear:

"If I were attempting to set up a Parliamentary system in India, or if it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or indirectly to the establishment of a Parliamentary system in India, I, for one, would have nothing to do with it. If my existence either officially or corporeally were to be prolonged twenty times longer than either of them is likely to be, Parliamentary system in India is not at all the goal to which I would for one moment aspire."

There is no need to point the moral. I will only say that it is not that Mr. Montagu's historical memory is not on a par with his other brilliant faculties, but he has subordinated it to what he misconceives to be the needs of statesmanship. But a layman may well be intrigued to discover what end is sought to be served by ignoring the fact that 1914 *has* marked a turning point in the world's history, that nothing can ever be quite the same again, that Imperialism of the old order is dead as a door-nail, and that "organised hypocrisy" as the approved code of international relations must become a thing of the past before Peace can return to the world. Why should Mr. Montagu, in effect, seek to deny to the War of Liberation its fruition and its fulfilment? Did not even Lord Curzon say that it has unchained forces which will not be denied?

MODERATE CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT ELECT ARRIEVS.

The Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjea, President-elect of the All-India Moderate Conference, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Nagpur mail. He was accorded a reception at the Victoria Terminus by the Reception Committee of the Conference.

Amongst those present on the platform to welcome him were, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, President of the Municipal Corporation, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Dalvi, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. M. P. Madon.

Mr. Banerjea was garlanded by Sir Dinshaw Wacha. He then drove down to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Amongst the other arrivals from Calcutta this morning were the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, Mr. Prithvis Chander Roy and Mr. D. G. Ghose, the organising Secretary in Bengal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Bay depression off south Madras coast is moving westwards. Weather is unsettled along the North-west Frontier. Rainfall has been local in Assam, south-east Madras and the north Madras coast. Few falls occurred in Burma, south-east Bengal and Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Chittagong three-quarters of an inch, Sonamarg, Madura, Salem and Madras a quarter, Pamban one and a half inches.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in south peninsula and few falls along North-west Frontier.

"RETURN TO PARTY DISASTROUS."

DURING RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31st, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 1.

A meeting of fifty Unionist and Liberal members of the Commons supporting Government passed a resolution that return to party system during reconstruction period would be a national disaster. The resolution urges all parties to continue the truce.

The Labour party has not yet determined its attitude in the event of dissolution. Most elaborate preparations are being made to enable the soldiers to vote.

GHARRY OWNERS' COMPLAINT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to allow a little space in your paper to ventilate the cause of poor gharrywallas in Bombay? It is never that we have sought assistance of the press, but Sir, circumstances have compelled us to do so, and we humbly request that the following few lines may be given publicity so that the eyes of the Government be opened to our great affliction. We are simply the victims of one individual in whom the Government has vested powers which have been used on poor people indiscriminately. Under the Glanders and Farcy Act XIII of 1899 Mr. K. Hewlt, the Principal of the, the Bombay Veterinary College has been appointed the Chief Officer. We all expect such an officer to use discretion especially where the interest of the poor people is concerned and treat us fairly too. He considers himself the monarch of all he surveys without realizing his position as a public servant. Whenever the cases of Glanders are found in any of the stables he has the right to take the animal away and also those that may be in contact and also get the place disinfected. Instead of that immediately on finding a glandered case he seizes all the horses in the stable, whatever the number may be, and some of the stables contain between 300 and 500 horses. So that for one single case he would seize 500 horses. Last year about the same time he began to perform his masterly perations by seizing horses, even those horses in which stable not a single case of glanders appeared. His action therefore was arbitrary and we all appealed to the Government but unfortunately we did not get any redress. Again last month this year he seized 60 horses for one single case of glanders. *When we protested against this conduct of his he threatened us to arrest every one of us* and as we thought that he had even the power to arrest us like that we submitted. But at last we appealed to the Commissioner of Police who very kindly came to our assistance and immediately called Mr. Hewlett and arranged with him that only three horses should to seized. This gave us a little relief but to get that relief we had to appoint a Barrister, who appeared before the Commissioner, whose fees, etc., we poor people had to pay. Imagine our loss when 60 horses were prevented from being worked for full three days unnecessarily. Each gharry brings to us a revenue of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 which in this case we hot for three full days, besides we had all the same to pay for the animals' upkeep and the wages of the servants. Sir, therefore you may imagine our loss on the whole. After this he took only three horses away.

I beg to ask you if there is a law whereby this officer could act at his pleasure at poor men's expenses and is there no remedy for us but to suffer with folded arms? We are inclined to believe that after the Act or the Notification there has been some amendments or correspondence between the Government and the said Mr. Hewlett. But this gentleman thinks it below his dignity even to speak to us. Whenever we represent our grievances to him he begins to abuse us and gets us driven out of the hospital compound. We are simply treated like dogs. Mr. Hewlett forgets that he is a public servant. Had it not been for the very kind and timely intervention of the Commissioner of Police we would have been troubled the more. Sir, will the good British Government not take immediate action in the matter? If the Government desires to make further inquises, we, all gharrywalas, will disclose all matters, but this fact remains that so long as this officer is allowed to hold this post we consider ourselves unsafe in this department of the British Government. We trust you will be so good as to allow this letter to appear in your valued paper and help us in our honest cause. We pray to God that the good British Government will rise to the occasion and take immediate action in the matter. Sooner we are relceived the better it will be for us as well as for the good name of the British Government for this is not the only cause where we are dissatisfied. When we visit the hospital to see our sick horses, you cannot imagine how rudely we are hunted out of the compound.—Yours, etc.

SULLEMAN EBRAHIM MOLOPIA,
and others.

Gilder Street Stables,
Lamington Road, Opp. Byculla Club.

[The above letter contains about 50 signatures.—Ed.]

Official and Personal.

On Tuesday afternoon his Excellency Lord Willingdon visited the Special Hospital for influenza patients in Poona City.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a Willingdon Soldiers Club Committee meeting at the Club the same afternoon.

On Wednesday, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon received an address from the Members of the Ladies' Club at the Council Hall. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Willingdon War Hospital, Wanowrie and returned later to the Council Hall to receive a deputation from the Ladies of the Poona Seva Sedan.

The Visitors' Book of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon will be at the Secretariat and at the Walkeshwar Road, Lodge, Government House, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., daily (except Sundays) from Monday, 4th November, 1918.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will hold a Farewell Reception at 9-45 p.m., on Saturday, 7th December, at Government House, Bombay.

H. E. Lord Willingdon will arrive in Bombay on Tuesday, the 5th instant. His Excellency will aright at Byculla Station at 10-40 a.m. The arrival will be private.

H. E. the Chancellor of the Bombay University has renominated Moulvi Muhammad Abbas and Lt.-Col. S. C. Evans to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect

WATER SUPPLY DURING DIVALI.

During the Divali holidays, it is proposed to restore the usual supply of water on Saturday, Sunday and Monday by increasing the present supply by eight million gallons per day for the three days. The pressure will be increased and the hours of supply extended as far as the rate of consumption will admit.

LATEST CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

prisoners whom the enemy had heavily worked in the lines of communication.

BRITISH-ITALIAN ADVANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 6 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

A British-Italian official communiqué says:—Our advance continues. In yesterday's operations the Northamptonshire Yeomanry operating in advance of the infantry took two hundred prisoners. The Third Army crossed the Piave to southward of Tenth Army which with Eighth and Twelfth Armies advances rapidly. The Eighth Army occupied Vittorio.

The aerodromes at Tansue and Pordeno and dumps at Sacile are in flames. Ten thousand hostile infantry were attacked from the air near Sacile and scattered in alll directions.

The British under General Pennella, Commander of the Twelfth Italian corps entered Asiago.

FURTHER THRUST FORWARD.

ON VENETIAN PLAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 6 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

An Austro-Hungarian official message says:—On the Venetian plain the English and the Italians thrust further forward and appreciably extended the places at which they have broken through northward and southward of Montello. Taking into account the resolve oft expressed to conclude an armistice and peace ending the struggle of nations, our troops fighting on the Italian soil will evacuate the occupied region.

The eastern wing of our forces operating in Serbia has already crossed to the northern bank of the Danube. The rearward march on the Save and Drine continues, the enemy nowhere following.

SERBIAN CAVALRY OCCUPY POJAREVATZ.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 11-50 p.m.
Recd. Midnight, Oct. 31.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The Serbian cavalry have reached the Danube east of Semendria and have occupied Pojarevatz. The enemy is retreating headlong. We have reached the front of Milanovac-Topola-Palanka and are forty-five miles from Belgrade.

SOUTH OF GUISE.

ENEMY TRENCHES CARRIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31, 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

A French communiqué says: South of Guise we have carried several enemy trenches and approached the road from Guise to Leherie and La Vieville. We continued the offensive between Banognes and Herpy. Very lively fighting is in progress west of St. Fergeux. Several counter-attacks were resisted.

MANNHEIM WORKS BOMBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

The Press Bureau states:—An independent Force attacked on Tuesday night, two important chemical works and one aeroplane works at Mannheim with good results, also the blast furnaces at Burbach, the railway at Thionville and Offenburg and the aerodrome at Hangenau. Direct hits were made on all targets.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

Field-Marshal Haig in the aviation communiqué says:—We shot down eighteen aeroplanes and drove down seven out of control. Eight British are missing. Our night-bombers dropped twelve and a half tons. One did not return.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 11-50 p.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 1.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—Nothing occurred except outpost and artillery activity.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Chandavarkar; Sir S. B. Bharucha; Sir R. Aitken; Sir H. A. Wadya; Sir T. B. Nariman; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; Sir N. P. Vakil; Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas; the Hon. Mr. Hogg; Mr. McBain; the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Mr. Haig-Brown; Mr. R. D. Tata; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai; the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. Saleybhoy C. Barodawala; the Hon. Mr. S. D. Canji; the Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mr. W. A. Stringfellow; Mr. Casamally Jairaj Peerbhoy; Mr. P. Monie; Dr. J. A. Turner and Provisional Secretaries.—Sir Stanley Reed; Mr. Needham; Mr. J. A. Raymond; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (junior); the Hon. Purshotamdas Thakoredas; Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy; Mr. H. P. Mody and the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

QUESTION OF A MEMORIAL.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A meeting was held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, yesterday, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken, in view of their approaching departure, for bidding their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon a hearty farewell and perpetuating their memory in a suitable manner. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presided, and among those present on the occasion were: the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha; the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; Sir M. B. Chaubal; Sir T. W. Birkett; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir T. B. Nariman; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Stanley Reed; Sir H. A. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas; the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg; Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. S. R. Bomanji; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Dr. S. S. Batliwala; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Mr. P. W. Monie; Mr. Nurotam Morarji Gokuldas; Dr. De Monte; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. J. B. Petit; Khan Bahadur K. R. Dadachanji; and others.

The Chairman said it was not necessary for him to say very much that day, for an opportunity would be afforded by the public meeting which was to be convened to give expression to their appreciation of their Excellencies' services to this city in particular and to the Presidency in General. He would therefore ask Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to move the first resolution.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar moved the following resolution: "That in view of the approaching departure of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, this meeting is of opinion that steps should be taken for bidding them a hearty farewell and perpetuating their memory in a suitable manner."

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said that was not the occasion for dwelling at any length upon the merits of his Excellency Lord Willingdon's career as Governor of Bombay and of the beneficent services which had been rendered to society by her Excellency Lady Willingdon. Yet it was necessary in asking the meeting to carry the proposition unanimously for him to dwell briefly on certain general features which marked the career of both their Excellencies. Speaking of Lord Willingdon and of his administration generally, he (the speaker) would content himself with saying merely that just at the moment when they were in expectation of great changes in the constitutional conditions of India, it must be known that when the future historian would come to write the history of the circumstances under which the announcement of August 20 last year was made by the Secretary of State, then perhaps the future generations would know even more than they knew that amongst the first of the administrators who discussed the question of the reforms from day to day, was his Excellency. Secondly, no Governor had touched the lives, especially of the poorer classes in this Presidency more vigorously and earnestly than his Excellency. Lord Willingdon had not only moved among the masses, not only felt for them, but he created an atmosphere of confidence amongst them. In support of this, he (the speaker) would say that when there were certain strikes amongst the labourers a few months ago, they all said they would give way and resume work if his Excellency went among them and assured them of his confidence. He assured them and they resumed work. Speaking of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Sir Narayan said no Governor could succeed in India unless he had a wife to support him, to encourage him and to inspire him. That was a tradition peculiar to Bombay. When Sir Bartle Frere was the Governor of Bombay, Bombay Society erected a bust in honour of Lady Frere and placed it in the Victoria Gardens as a memento of the services which she rendered by encouraging her husband in doing his best for the people of the Presidency. That tradition had been kept up to this date. Bombay had been fortunate in the wives of her Governors and amongst them Lady Willingdon would stand foremost, because of her incessant activities in moving among all classes of people, in, befriending the poor, and above all in creating throughout the Presidency an atmosphere of confidence, and hope. That was the highest credit to be given to both husband and wife, namely, that their career of nearly six years amongst them showed that they had created an atmosphere of a beneficent character which augured very brightly for the future of the Presidency and the whole of British India.

Sir T. B. Nariman, seconding the resolution, said he endorsed all the sentiments which the previous speaker had uttered about their Excellencies. He might add that no one had done so much for the amelioration of the condition of the women and children in this Presidency as her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit moved the following resolution: 'That a Provisional Committee, including secretaries, of the gentlemen named below, be appointed (with power to add to their number) for the purpose of carrying out the objects mentioned in the first resolution and that they are hereby empowered to do all that may be necessary in that behalf."

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the members of the Provisional Committee: Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir T. Birkett; Sir D. M. Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir Dorab J. Tata; Sir L. Hepper; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir N. G.

(Continued in column 5.)

OILS
PAINTS
VARNISHES
ROPES
BELTING
PULLEYS
SHOVELS

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

FORGES
COUPLINGS
FLANGES
BLOCKS
BELLS
BUCKETS
CEMENTS

RAILWAY, ENGINEERING, MARINE, MILL STORE SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS & HARDWARE.

368-370, Abdool Rehman St., BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "CULTURE." Telephone: No. 789.

PACKINGS
CANVAS
DISTEMPER
ACIDS
ABSESTOS GOODS
NAILS

MARINE STORE SUPPLIERS

PIPING
IRON
STEEL
BRASS
COPPER
BOILER
TUBES

Paul's Influenza Mixture

A very effective preparation for INFLUENZA FEVER and other complications arising therefrom. Successfully tried on several cases with complete cure.

It can also be taken every day during the Epidemic as a preventive against attack.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

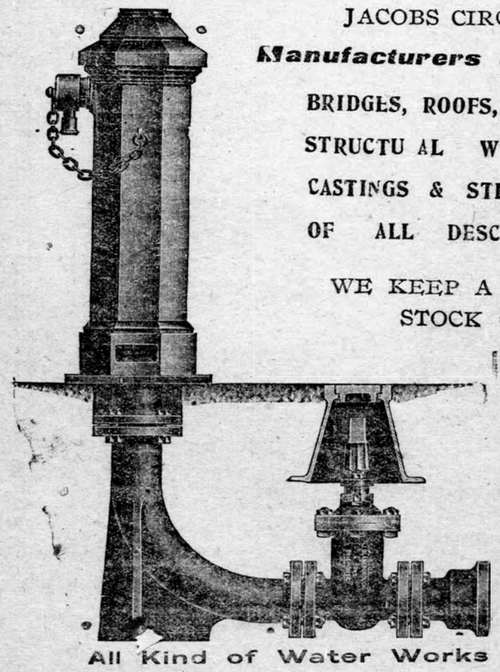
CAN BE HAD FROM

TREACHER & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGTIS Fort BOMBAY.

GARLICK & Co.,

Engineers & Founders

JACOBS CIRCLE BOMBAY,



Manufacturers of

BRIDGES, ROOFS, TANKS, STRUCTU AL WORK, CASTINGS & STEELWORK OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

WE KEEP A LARGE STOCK OF STAND. POSTS. PIPES SLUICE VALVES. KITE MOTION PUMPS AND

All Kind of Water Works Fittings.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company

GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Reliman St., BOMBAY) whose beautiful jewelleries of artistic designs, of gold, silver, diamonds, &c., have been universally praised.

Up-country orders executed by V.P.P. Guarantee given.

Good News for Sufferers!

If you suffer from Functions, Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success, Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply cannot fail, because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.

Dr. Bier's principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage, etc.), very small compared with its health value. Our Descriptive Booklet which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency. BATALA (India).

Erectruss

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Tuesday, Oct.* 31.)

Messrs. P. S. Pathak and M. V. Kathavte to be Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the Karad and Wai Talukhas, respectively, in the district of Satara.

Mr. S. G. Kawre, Head Karkun of Khandala in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. Ramkrishna Waman Bodas, Second Class Subordinate Judge at Malegaon, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 23rd September 1918.

Mr. Damodar Sakharam Gupte, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Malegaon during the absence of Mr. Ramkrishna Waman Bodas on leave.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 24th September 1918.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Rustamji Mirza to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Kaira, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Y. Austin.

Vice Mr Mahadeo Ramchandra Chaubal appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri.

Mr. Vinayak Govind Vaidya, Subordinate Judge at Rahuri and Kopargaon, to be Subordinate Judge at Yeola.

Mr. Narayan Dattatraya Upponi, Subordinate Judge at Erandol, to be Subordinate Judge at Rahuri and Kopargaon.

Mr. Ganesh Vaman Vaidya, Joint Additional Subordinate Judge at Yaval, to be Subordinate Judge at Erandol on the termination of his temporary appointment at Yaval.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, District Superintendent of Police, is granted a further extension of furlough by one month.

Mr. Naraindas Wadhumal acted as Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind in the vacancy vice Mr. A. G. Critchell retired, from the 17th to the 22nd July 1918, and Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas took charge of the appointment on the 23rd July 1918.

Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Patel, District Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Palanpur, to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, in addition to his own duties, vice Major J. T. G. Adamson, deceased.

Mr. Patel is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to be Assistant Controller of Petrol, Poona, vice Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., on deputation.

Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, C. D., acted as Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, N. D., in addition to his own duties, from 28th May to 27th June 1918, both days inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector for a period of two months and to appoint Mr. Vishnu Balvant Naik to hold it.

Government Notification appointing Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer, for a period of four months from 1st November 1918, in connection with the revision settlement of the Viramgam Taluka in the Ahmedabad District, is cancelled.

Mr. Ramchandra Devrao Nadkarni to be Head Master, B. J. High School, Thana, vice Mr. Chaturbhai Vallavbhai Patel retired, but to continue to do duty temporarily as Head Master, Government High School, Karwar.

Major A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., acted as Physician in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals and Professor of Midwifery, G. M. College, from the 1st to the 6th October 1918, both days inclusive, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Evans, I.M.S.

Captain A. B. Lindsay, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to act as Physician in charge of Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals and Professor of Midwifery, G. M. College, with effect from the 7th October 1918.

During the absence of Mr. E. E. Coombs on military duty:—

Mr. H. Skeen to act as Superintendent of Government Printing, Bombay.

Mr. M. V. Joshi to act as Manager, Yeravda Prison Press.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., on reversion to Civil Duty, to be substantive pro tem. Surgeon to the Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital and Presidency Surgeon, First District, with attached duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hooton, I.M.S., reverted to military duty.

Major A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., to be substantive pro tem. Civil Surgeon, Poona, and Superintendent of the B. J. Medical School, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, I.M.S., reverted to military duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S., (retired).

Captain A. G. Tresidder, I.M.S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, in addition to his military duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. W. King, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. F. W. Fisher, M. B.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, Executive Engineer is granted language leave for six weeks from the 10th November 1918 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation, during the absence of Mr. MacLachlan.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 29th October in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Kolhapur, Dharwar and Savantvadi. More rain is still needed everywhere. Standing corps were slightly damaged by rats in Hyderabad. They are withering in most districts. In parts of Dharwar, the situation has improved to some extent by reason of recent rainfall. Harvesting of kharif crops continues generally. Rabi sowing continued in parts of Sholapur, East Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar and Baroda. Picking of cotton continues in Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Khandesh. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts. Cattle are in poor condition in the affected areas of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Deccan, Kolapur and Kathiawar. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind, Kaira, Surat, Sholapur and Dharwar. The Indus at Rukkur registers 2 1/5 against 3 4/5 feet at this time last year. Prices of food-grains are high, but generally steady.

The Committee of the United Provinces Legislative Council, appointed to consider the advisability of legislation for the purpose of enabling municipal boards to introduce compulsory primary education in municipalities has come to a unanimous agreement that subject to the result of certain enquiries to be made from municipalities, legislation enabling municipal boards to make primary education compulsory in municipalities for children between ages of six and seven years was desirable.

WHO IS ?

The largest Importer and Contractor of Second-Hand Clothings in India?

K. C. MARROTT,

240-42, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1776.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·6036 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0151 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1248 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

day of .....1919.

GENERAL DEBILITY OR DEFICIENCY OF VITAL FORCES

CAN BE SPEEDILY REMOVED BY

RATNAKAR PILLS.

The great Ayurvedic remedy for nervous and functional exhaustion.

Speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparts vigour to the most debilitated constitutions and makes life ten times more enjoyable. A few weeks' use will convince you.

What eminent men say:—

RAJKUMAR HAMIR SIMHJI, HEIR APPARENT VIRPUR (Kathiawar) says:—

"This new product of your vast learning and experience in Ayurvedic Science is a wonder in the world of Tonics."

RAI SAHIB MUL CHAND SAHGAL, Retired Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, writes:—

"I have used Pandit Bihari Lal's Ratnakar Vati and find that it gives tone to the system and improves general health and working capacity. The simple fact that it is prepared by an experienced Vedic Physician of well established reputation is a guarantee of its wholesomeness."

Price packet of 40 Pills Rs. 2-8 by V.P.P. Rs. 2-12

For Ratnakar Pills and other Ayurvedic medicines for all sorts of complaints apply to

PT. BIHARI LAL SHASTRI,

Proprietor, Ratnakar Aushdhalaya,

Papar Mandi, LAHORE.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have a Set

Order from:

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY.

Rs. 5

WILL BRING

32 BRASS TOYS

AND

30 WOODEN TOYS

well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.

26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood—Rs. 1-0 0

THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,

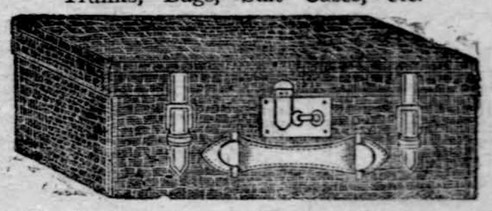
BENARES CITY.

JUST RECEIVED FROM OUR FACTORY

Large Stock of Gent's and Children's High Class Boots and Shoes made of Glace Kid and Chrome Leathers

ALSO

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, etc.



SUTOR & Co.

ESPLANADE ROAD.

AGENTS:

The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory.

LE TREFLE & POMPEIA

FACE POWDERS, PERFUMES & SOAPS

NOW IN STOCK

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS V. P. P.

Bombay Perfumery Mart

HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS .

For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .

AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles & Incandescent Lamps
Electric Fans & Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flasks
Camp Cots & Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties

Prices defy Competition

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
RUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

TO *EVERYONE*

who will drop us a post card we will send free a copy of our

'Kam Shastra'

as a Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in any Oriental Language.

Vatsya Shastri
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY

G. W. M. REYNOLDS
BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

	Rs.		Re. a.
Coral Island	3	Pope Joan	1 12
Mary Price	5	Mary Stuart	1 4
Bronze Statue	3	Macaire	1 0
Loves of Harem	3	Necromancer	0 12

Soldier's Wife ..... Rs. 1-4
Mysteries of London ... „ 8-0
„ Old London ... „ 2-4

MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

DR. BURMAN'S
NERVINE TONIC PILLS
are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.
Will bring energy in every dose.
Price Re. 1/- a phial of 30 Pills.
Packing & Postage Annas 5.
Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, TARACHAND DUTT'S STREET, CALCUTTA.
Agent:—**A. M. THAKKAR,**
122, Princess St., Fida Bldg., Bombay.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
RESHARPENED Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 3 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 84, Medows St., Opp Taraporevala, Bombay.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1. V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
28, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

A Colombo message says the north-east monsoon has now definitely set in and ships are moored in the harbour facing the north-east.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.844	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.6	„
Dew Point	69.8	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.653	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6	„
Minimum do.	76.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE WNW,NNE,	
Movement of Wind do. do.	128	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	
	Oct.				Oct.			
Thur.	31	m 8 54	25 8		31	m 2 40	19	18
	Nov	9 41a	26 3		Nov	3 7a	17	5
Fri	1	m 9 27	25 11		1	m 3 20	19	1
		10 14s	26 11		3	36a	16	15
Sat.	2	m 9 58	26 1		2	m 3 56	19	8
		10 47a	27 6			4 5a	16	0
Sun.	3	m 10 28	26 3		3	m 4 32	19	4
		11 19a	27 11			4 34a	16	0
Mon.	4	m 10 59	26 4		4	m 5 8	19	0
		11 50s	28 2			5 35a	15	9
Tues.	5	m 11 31	26 3		5	m 5 44	19	0
						5 35a	15	9
Wed.	6	m 0 22	28 3		6	m 6 21	19	3
		0 4a	26 1			6 7a	15	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct. 31 (Thursday)	Sunrise.	6h. 39m.	Sunset.	6h.	7m
Nov. 1 (Friday)	„	6h. 39m.	„	6h.	6m
„ 2 (Saturday)	„	6h. 39m.	„	6h.	6m
„ 3 (Sunday)	„	6h. 40m.	„	6h.	5m
„ 4 (Monday)	„	6h. 40m	„	6h.	5m
„ 5 (Tuesday)	„	6h 41m.	„	6h.	4m
„ 6 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 41m.	„	6h.	4m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d. 10h 16·2m. p.m; Full Moon 18d. 11h 3·0m p.m Last quarter, 25d. 3h. 55.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 31st October, 1918, was 30.079 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 31st October 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-eastern districts. Night temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is slightly above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and are clear elsewhere. In Rajputana humidity is locally below normal and day temperature generally above the average. Night temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is irregularly distributed. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight excess generally; night temperature is below normal in the south-east of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies remain clear in the north, but have become lightly clouded in the south. At Ratnagiri humidity continues in large defect and day temperature in moderate excess. Night temperature is below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in the extreme south where light cloud has appeared. Humidity continues generally in moderate or considerable defect. Day temperature is above the average nearly everywhere; night temperature is locally below normal.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Bay lies this morning to the south-east of Madras. It has given local rain on the Madras coast and has determined more cloud in the southern half of the Peninsula, but appears to have weakened since yesterday. Seas have become moderate at Madras and Colombo; at the latter station 1.87in. of rain has fallen during a thunderstorm. The disturbance in the north is feeble and is causing only light to moderate cloud in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in south-east Madras.

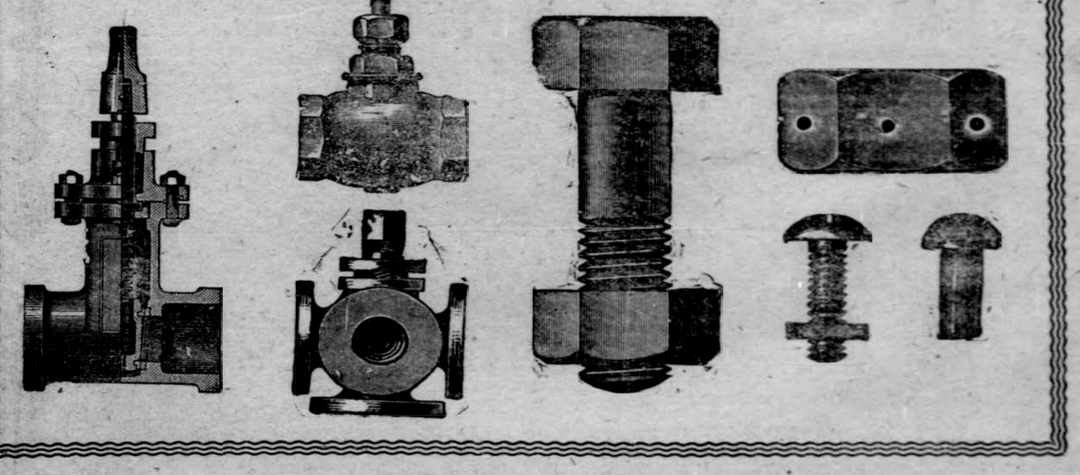
OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 31st of October, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th Oct.)..	84.2	73.0	55	..	0	—0.09
Jask ..	83.2	70.6	62	..	0	—0.14
Do. (Oct.)..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Muskat ..	91.7	75.1	46	..	0	—0.25
Do. (30th Oct.)..	87.5	73.1	67	..	5	—0.24
PUNJAB— ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..	85.7	56.9	47	..	14.46	—7.84
Lahore ..	89.0	56.9	62	..	6.97	—7.96
Hissar ..	92.7	59.3	55	..	6.77	—4.48
Ambala ..	89.7	54.1	57	..	9.44	—14.49
Delhi ..	89.8	65.2	68	..	10.26	—13.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	94.0	65.6	47	..	11.83	—12.35
Mainpuri ..	93.3	65.1	60	..	11.82	—12.29
Jhansi ..	94.2	64.8	48	..	14.40	—19.23
Cawnpore ..	90.6	62.5	69	..	15.82	—17.34
Allahabad ..	91.8	62.2	50	..	25.44	—10.65
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	94.5	58.8	49	..	0	—2.22
Karachi ..	84.9	75.0	82	..	0.10	—5.82
Ajmer ..	93.8	57.9	54	..	5.63	—12.53
Jalpore ..	95.5	62.2	31	..	8.48	—12.92
Kotah ..	93.2	65.6	30	..	14.92	—9.66
Mount Abu ..	80.0	64.9	31	..	35.64	—20.61
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj ..	85.4	76.4	82	..	1.03	—12.63
Dwarka ..	91.9	65.6	48	..	5.36	—12.41
Veraval ..	98.6	61.7	57	..	8.27	—17.12
Rajkot ..	97.8	67.4	46	..	5.75	—15.93
Bhavnagar Para ..	98.1	66.5	45	..	15.18	—6.26
Surat ..	101.0	64.2	67	..	7.13	—21.50
Ahmedabad ..	98.6	60.0	51	..	15.35	—7.49
Deesa ..	94.9	56.8	32	..	18.74	—7.88
Neemuch ..	94.8	61.9	69	..	15.40	—15.30
Indore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87.9	59.1	54	..	37.15	—14.23
Saugor ..	92.2	60.4	37	..	31.17	—10.64
Hoshangabad ..	92.1	60.4	52	..	25.80	—19.93
Khandawa ..	96.6	63.3	40	..	13.06	—14.71
Akola ..	95.8	59.0	34	..	9.41	—19.96
Amraoti ..	93.3	65.3	37	..	17.22	—13.34
Nagpur ..	91.3	58.3	48	..	27.64	—17.48
Chanda ..	91.3	57.0	56	..	35.27	—15.20
Raipur ..	89.6	62.5	51	..	60.42	+14.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	90.6	74.9	77	..	22.22	—46.81
Ratnagiri ..	97.7	68.7	34	..	52.30	—45.84
Marmugao ..	86.2	..	90	..	56.01	—34.17
Karwar ..	89.2	68.0	96	..	62.13	—65.34
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93.5	61.0	29	..	6.40	—14.18
Ahmednagar ..	92.1	59.0	38	..	6.65	—13.02
Poona ..	93.1	59.3	67	..	5.40	—18.96
Sholapur ..	93.0	66.8	27	..	8.66	—15.69
Bijapur ..	91.8	62.7	35	..	5.01	—11.96
Belgaum ..	90.1	58.7	42	..	20.66	—23.93
Aurangabad ..	92.5	61.1	30	..	7.43	—17.77
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	92.4	58.0	40	..	16.79	—20.93
Hydesabad ..	89.7	59.4	70	..	16.90	—11.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	89.9	74.5	76	..	62.62	—53.19
Calicut ..	88.4	77.7	78	..	47.00	—51.94
Cochin ..	90.8	78.5	79	..	42.89	—43.81
Colombo ..	87.1	72.2	90	1.87	78.04	—9.67
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam ..	88.8	75.5	82	..	24.76	—6.68
Bellary ..	95.7	64.6	30	..	5.53	—6.26
Cuddapah ..	99.9	81.5	72	..	12.08	—11.75
Madras ..	94.0	76.7	91	0.33	9.20	—18.17
Bangalore ..	88.0	63.8	66	..	13.75	—11.75
Coimbatore ..	91.2	72.3	85	..	4.91	—7.41
Trichinopoly ..	98.3	77.0	66	..	11.12	—51
Negapatam ..	84.0	78.3	77	..	6.97	—71.59

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
REPLACES
GERMAN PILSENER
Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,
The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality,
Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.
SUB-AGENTS:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA.
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.
Office & Showroom:— **ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY**
WAREHOUSES—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street near Mombadevi.



A Smile after Shaving
Comfort during—and after—your shave comes with
COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK
Its rich, softening lather helps the razor, and leaves the face cool and refreshed.
The feeling of a clean smooth skin is only one reward for saying 'Colgate's' when you buy a shaving preparation. Just try Colgate's Stick for your shave to-morrow morning.
The name COLGATE on all toilet articles corresponds to the HALL MARK on Silver.
INSIST ON COLGATE'S.
At all good Shops and Stores.
"The Stick that helps the razor-pleases the Shaver."
SHAVING STICK
COLGATE
ESTABLISHED 1806

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER. 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc., price As. 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld
Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:
BATLIWALLA WORLI BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS
Kaminia Oil
(REGISTERED)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.
It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brainworkers, and Students, as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides, it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-15 for 3 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.
SOLE AGENTS—
Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co. No. 253, JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.